CO-OPERATION
Between Wage Earner and Local Business Interests Brings Community Prosperity

THE LABOR NEWS

OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER OF THE MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

Justice for the Worker
Constructive Cooperation
and
A Square Deal for the Employer

VOL. 4, NO. 12 — AUGUSTA, MAINE, TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1936 — PRICE 5 CENTS

40-HOUR WEEK AND PREVAILING WAGES ON GOV. CONTRACTS

Act Applies to Public Contracts in Excess of $10,000, and Is Designed to End Activities of "Kick-Backers" and "Bid Brokers"—Protects Legitimate Contractors From Methods Practiced by Chiseling Contractors and Manufacturers—Bans Child and Convict Labor.

Both Houses of Congress, shortly before adjournment, passed the bill sponsored by Senator Walsh and Representative Healy of Massachusetts, requiring persons having contracts with the Federal Government for the performance of public work and for supplying material and equipment to conform to decent and fair labor standards in the performance of those contracts.

The Act applies to public contracts in excess of $10,000 made by any agency of the Government and stipulates that the contractor shall be a manufacturer or regular dealer in the material for which he is contracting. It prescribes that such contractors shall pay not less than the prevailing wages for persons employed in the industry or similar industries in the locality, and that no person shall be employed in excess of eight hours in any one day or forty hours in any one week. The Secretary of Labor is given authority to determine the prevailing wage rates.

Contractors are prohibited from employing male persons under 16 years and female persons under 18 years. There is also an absolute ban on the employment of convict labor.

The measure contains a strong provision against so-called "kick backs", a term used to describe various schemes used to require employes to refund a portion of their wages to employers as a price for employment.

Another section of the Act is designed to end the activities of "bid brokers", who maintain no factories or plants, but simply offices. In explaining to the House of Representatives the "functions" performed by bid brokers, Representative Healy said:

"In some instances their offices are maintained in their own vest pockets. Yet they are able to compete successfully with legitimate industry and submit the lowest bid, far below the estimates of regular dealers. Then, when they have secured the contract, they sub-let the work to notoriously low-wage factories, thereby impairing the wage structure of a whole industry and preventing equality of opportunity for the legitimate dealer in bidding on government contracts."

Transportation and communications contracts are excluded from the provisions of the Act. Farm, dairy and nursery products and articles usually bought on the open market are also excluded.

In cases where the application of the Act would seriously impair the conduct of government business, the provisions may be modified, with the stipulation that a penalty shall be imposed for overtime labor in excess of the prescribed maximum hours.

The Act takes effect ninety days after its approval by the President. The Department of Labor is designated as the administrative agency.

Entire Proceedings OF THE 32nd CONVENTION OF THE Maine State Federation of Labor

Held in Calais, June 9th - June 12th

APPEAR ON PAGES 6, 7 AND 8

PEACE PROPOSAL DELAYS ACTION AGAINST C. I. O.

THE VISIT TO QUODDY

Delegates and Visitors to 32nd Annual Convention of the Maine State Federation of Labor, taken in front of the Administration Building at the Quoddy Project.

August 3rd Set as Date When Council Will Decide Fate of Organizations Which Thwarted A. F. of L. in Its Plan to Organize Nation's Steel Industry

Decision Follows Conferences in Which Diplomacy Won Over Strict Adherence to Principles, and Hopes Are Strongly Entertained Amicable Adjustment Will Be Reached—News Greatly Disappointing to Sensational Writers, Who Predicted Split in Labor Movement.

While newspapers have been telling wild stories concerning a possible split in the American Labor movement, The Labor News has advised its readers to keep cool, believing the outcome of existing difficulties between A. F. of L. officials and the Committee for Industrial Organization would eventually be arranged so as to avoid any serious conflict.

While special newspaper correspondents heralded Wednesday's meeting with positive statements that the time had come for a clash that was going to divide the forces of Labor, members of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. were doing their utmost, and did take means to postpone action in the hope that a complete understanding would be reached between now and August 3rd, when it is expected representatives of the 12 international unions comprising the C. I. O. will meet with members of the Council as a means for avoiding further difficulties.

Action Is Calmly Consider

According to press reports, all concerned gave out little publicity regarding the action of the Council, excepting the setting of a date for further action, and the procedure outlined for the coming meeting. What action will be taken, of course, is problematical. As predicted in a recent issue of The Labor News, cool-headed men in the Labor movement, who realized the tensity of present conditions, came into the breach and have prevailed on Council members to resort to all possible means for avoiding what might result in drastic consequences.

Again we repeat our statement made in last Friday's Labor News, basing our opinion on a few words said by President Green, these to the effect that "although C. I. O. officials had thwarted the A. F. of L. we will watch with interest the developments of its campaign to organize workers in the steel industry".

The Principle Involved

That there is a great principle at stake, and that it is Mr. Green's duty to uphold these, is taken into serious consideration by those most concerned in the future success of the A. F. of L. The organization, it is known, is founded on the principle of craft unionism. It is firmly claimed by all those who adhere to this principle

(Continued on Page 8)

POLITICS, QUODDY, SUMMER VACATIONISTS, SHOES, AGRICULTURE, TEXTILES AND GENERAL BUSINESS CONDITIONS REVIEWED

Politics Sizzling Everywhere, With All Kinds of Predictions as to Results at September Election—Quoddy, New Deal and "Wasteful Expenditures" Comprise G. O. P.'s Stranglehold in Big Fight to Regain State from Democrats.

By STAFF CORRESPONDENT

The terrible heat which kept everybody wiping their brows for an entire week during the month, did not compare in intensity to the warmth developed during political confabs by large and small groups since the June primaries.

The battle of words is on, and to the group which is best able to convince the workers that their party can best uphold their interests, will go the spoils.

From what I have been able to gather in the various parts of the State visited during the month, which included the principal cities and towns on the main line of the Central Maine Railroad from Portland to Calais, I found that business men are generally opposed to the re-election of President Roosevelt. Because these, for the most part, were in a rather bad predicament in 1933, and are now enjoying pretty good business and are apparently back on their feet, I wondered what prompts them to take this attitude, until I heard a prominent business man say that he feared the expense of financing the New Deal would greatly interfere with profits for many years to come.

When asked if he had any suggestions as to how means can be provided for taking care of the dozen millions of people unemployed, he replied, "Let the lazy hounds go to work, the government has taken care of them long enough!"

When I told him even though private business would reach the 1928 peak, that not more than one and a half millions would be employed, he said he couldn't believe it, but could not think of any means for refuting my statement.

While I found the sentiment strong against Roosevelt among business men, not so among the workers, who almost to a man have faith in the President, and present indications are they will support him.

One man told me the workers generally remember the sufferings endured for several years prior to 1934, as the result of unemployment and the

(Continued on Page 2)

State Br. Convention Outlines Activities for Coming Year

Important Resolutions Adopted Urge Legislature to Enact Measures to Improve Lot of Working People—Trip to Quoddy and Other Entertainment on Convention Program Highly Commended—Endorsement of Candidate for Labor Commissioner to Be Decided by Referendum.

Although the 32nd Annual Convention of the Maine State Federation of Labor, held in Calais last month, was not as largely attended as on previous occasions, that which was lacking in numbers was fully made up in important matters disposed of, and the fine program of entertainment provided for the delegates and visitors in attendance.

The importance attached to the Quoddy Project, and the situation existing there because of failure on the part of Congress to provide funds for its completion, caused all who attended the convention much concern, and through the courtesy of the Calais Chamber of Commerce and officials in charge of the project, a party numbering more than 75 went there not only for the purpose of learning as to what had been accomplished, but for the purpose of studying its possibilities.

The trip from Calais to Eastport proved most excellent. The scenery along Passamaquoddy Bay is fine and explanations regarding the numerous historic points proved of great interest to all who participated.

These points of interest included Dochet's Island, where Samuel de Champlain made his first landing and established a colony, and who, history states, nearly all died of scurvy. The survivors left the colony for other parts. This was said to be the next settlement in the United States and occurred shortly after the establishment of St. Augustine, Fla.

The Indian reservation, which is located on a high elevation, with its many homes, a church, stores and other buildings which make it appear as a typical New England town, was another interesting point, as was also a marker in the Town of Perry, which is latitude 45° North, half-way between the Equator and the North Pole. The marker was placed there in 1896.

The trips through the Quoddy project proved of tremendous interest and a visit through the Administration building, where the project was

(Continued on Page 2)

Peace Makers in Steel Organizing Conflict

EDWARD F. McGRADY
Assistant United States Secretary of Labor

GEORGE M. HARRISON
Chairman Sub-Committee to Confer With C. I. O.

Messrs. McGrady and Harrison, with Daniel W. Tracy, president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, who were reported as responsible for postponement of action against C. I. O unions until August 3 by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

LEFT WITHOUT FUNDS, GOVERNMENT PROVIDES MEANS TO FINANCE ACT TO PENSION RAILROAD EMPLOYES

That considerations of human betterment come first in the program of the Administration was made evident this week. This is shown in the fact that, despite the recent decision of the District of Columbia Supreme Court, holding invalid certain sections of the Railroad Retirement Act, checks for a small number of the beneficiaries of the new law have been issued and forwarded by the government. This money will be drawn from the fund which has already been plotted by the last Congress. It applies to persons other than governmental employes.

The court decision particularly invalidated the Tax Act, which was intended to supply the funds to be disbursed in railroad retirement pensions. Thus, as the case stands at present, the Retirement Act is left without fiancial means of support. This deficiency is being supplied out of present available funds.

It is estimated that 4,000 railroad workers are now eligible for the lifelong monthly pensions, while more than 20,000 have applied for such benefits. The benefits of the Retirement Act are payable to rail workers who retire at the age of 65, or as early as 60, if they have served 30 years, or for incapacity after 30 years service.

The annuities which have just been paid are based on past services and wages.

It is expected that the government will take an appeal to the higher court, for a test of the decision of the District Supreme Court. By invalidating the Tax Act, the rest of the accompanying legislation is left without financial support.

NON-PARTISAN POLITICAL LEAGUE MEMBERSHIP NOT CONFINED TO MEMBERS OF ORGANIZED LABOR, SAYS BERRY

Also Corrects Misapprehension That Those Who Join Organization Formed to Work for President Roosevelt's Re-election Would Commit Themselves to Industrial Unionism—League Open to All Classes and Political Faiths.

Washington, D. C., July 15.—A direct appeal to the millions of unorganized and inarticulate workers of the nation to join the campaign to re-elect President Roosevelt "as the greatest friend of labor ever to occupy the White House," was issued here today by Major George L. Berry, head of Labor's Non-Partisan League.

"I do this to set at rest for all time the impression in some quarters that membership in the League is restricted only to members of unions," said Major Berry. "To the contrary, we earnestly invite every worker, organized or unorganized, to enroll in our campaign to consolidate the gains of labor by returning President Roosevelt to office. The Labor movement in the United States would suffer a disastrous set-back were the reactionary forces opposed to the President and his policies to be victorious.

"There is another misapprehension concerning the League which I would like to kill off at once," said Major Berry. "We have found instances where a story is being circulated that anyone enrolling in the League automatically commits himself to the industrial form of unionism because Mr. John L. Lewis is on the League's board. This statement is diametrically opposed to the facts and Mr. Lewis himself completely discredits such a rumor. Both he and I have said repeatedly that Labor's Non-Partisan League is not concerned with any member's union affiliation or lack of affiliation. Nor do we care a rap about any member's beliefs concerning craft or industrial unionism. The League is open to all classes and all political faiths, and is dedicated to the single and simple purpose of working to re-elect the President because we see him as the greatest friend of labor ever to occupy the White House."

Major Berry added that all those who share in this belief can express it by enrolling in the League and taking an active part in its rapidly crystallizing campaign.

"Temporary state chairmen of the League have already been appointed and shortly will call meetings at which the permanent campaign set-up for each state will be established. We are progressing rapidly toward the point where we will have an efficient nation-wide political organization in active operation for the re-election of the President."

Major Berry announced that lead-

(Continued on Page 8)

JOHNSON MET JOHN L. LEWIS WHEN COAL INDUSTRY WAS THE "SICKEST PUP IN THE WHOLE NRA KENNEL"

Former Blue Eagle Chief in Loud Praise of Lewis' Radio Speech, Says There is No Man of His Acquaintance He Would Rather Trust—Refers to Him as Honest, Dependable and Brave.

"I have known Mr. Lewis a long time, but I began to know him well only in the summer of 1932, when the Blue Eagle was being launched, and when the bituminous coal industry was the sickest pup in the whole N. R. A. kennel," said Hugh S. Johnson, former NRA chief, in a special article in the New York World-Telegram.

Burying the Bloody Hatchets

"There has never been a more threatening labor situation," Mr. Johnson said. "The industry was divided into seventeen warring groups, who had cut each other's throats for so long that they hated each other as much as they hated John Lewis and his announced idea of complete industrial unionization.

"NRA promised a clear way out for all the warring groups if they could only 'get together'—the operators with each other, the whole industry with Mr. Lewis. Then, under the government's veto power, they could set a price high enough to justify living wages and some profit.

"Getting together meant burying many bloody hatchets. It meant taking John Lewis into partnership, and some sworn enemy would close their mines forever, first. It meant a whole hot summer of stormy all-night conferences, and enough minor crises to puncture a South American revolution.

"'Getting together' depended entirely on John Lewis. He had to hold off a smoldering and impatient strike of vast proportions with one hand, and with the other sell a group—containing some of the most reactionary and suspicious men in the industry, who regarded him at the outset as Personal Devil No. 1—on the idea that they could do business with him with even more confidence than they could with each other.

Peer of Any Many in Every Way

"During those torturous wrangling weeks he did both. It was a constant source of wonder to me. He was the peer of any man in those crowded conferences in every way—ability, pa-

(Continued on Page 8)

All But One of Six Remington-Rand Plants Are Closed Up Tight

According to George P. Bowen, a vice-president of the International Association of Machinists, five of the six plants of the Remington-Rand Co. are completely closed, and the company is now unable to fill its orders excepting those for parts.

More than 7000 employees are on strike in the Middleton, Syracuse, Ilion, Tonawanda, Norwood and Marietta plants, and the only factory that is now operating is the one at Ilion, where only 1000 of the 1800 employes are at work.

"We're doing a real good job for this strike," Mr. Bowen is quoted as

(Continued on Page 8)

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD CHARGES GOODYEAR RUBBER CO. HAS TURNED CO. UNION INTO GANGSTERS

Company Charged With Encouraging Flying Squadrons to Mob Members of Rubber Workers' Union in Gadsden, Ala., Plant, and With Attack on A. F. of L. Organizer While in His Office.

Washington, D. C., Jul 15 (AFL)—In a strongly-worded complaint the National Labor Relations Board charged the Goodyear Rubber Company with complicity in three separate assaults at Gadsden Ala., on members and organizers of the United Rubber Workers of America."

The board declared that "Goodyear foremen, supervisors and "flying squadron" members were encouraged by the company to make the attacks, one on S. H. Dalrymple, the rubber workers' president.

The board also charged that a second attack was made "on the workers within the walls of the Goodyear Gadsden plant, and a third on 11 union members trapped in a Gadsden office building by a mob which smashed down the door and beat the unarmed men."

The attack on Dalrymple took place on June 6, while he was speaking at a union meetings in Gadsden. He was badly beaten, refused protection by the municipal authorities, and forced to leave Gadsden without medical aid.

The third attack took place a number of days later, shortly after a number of officials and organizers of the United Rubber Workers and a representative of the American Federation of Labor were taken from the union's office in Gadsden severely mauled by the mob and compelled to leave town.

Turns Company Union Into Gangsters

The board's complaint charges the Goodyear company "tolerates and permits representatives and senators of the industrial assembly (a company union) to maltreat, inflict bodily injury and commit assault upon Gadsden plant employes who are members of the United Rubber Workers of America and upon representatives of this union."

An organization promoted by the company in Akron, Ohio, known as the Stahl-Mate Club, is permitted to collect dues and solicit members during working hours in the company's plants there, the complaint says. The board holds that this club exists for the purpose of disrupting the membership of the United Rubber Workers.

Mob Members Identified

"As participants in the mob attack on Dalrymple, the board identified representatives of the Goodyear "industrial assembly" from the Gadsden

(Continued on Page 8)

PORTLAND

MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS, FAMILIES AND FRIENDS CAN NOW SEE LITTLE SHIRLEY TEMPLE IN UNION THEATER

Fox-20th Century Pictures to Be Shown at Strand and Empire Theaters Instead of Keith's, is Welcome News —Picketing at Keith's Continues—Court Decision on June 4th Hearing Awaited With Much Interest.

News to the effect that Shirley Temple's next picture is to be shown in a 100 per cent union-operated theater is welcomed by thousands of trade unionists, members of their families and friends, who were deprived of this opportunity because of unfavorable labor conditions prevailing at Keith's Theater.

Announcement by Manager Good side to the effect that the Strand and Empire Theaters in Portland were going to show Fox-20th Century films, and that Shirley's next picture would be shown at the Strand beginning on Thursday night, is most enthusiastically received.

According to officials of Motion Picture Operators' Local 458, picketing is still going on at Keith's Theater, and that members of the three affected local unions, namely, Local 458, Theatrical Stage Employes' Local 114, and Musicians' Local 364, are awaiting the Court's decision on the hearing held June 4th, with intense interest.

Announcement was also made relative to the theater at Old Orchard Beach, stating that "The Old Orchard Pier is operating under union conditions, but that the management of the Palace refuses to engage union Motion Picture Operators, and as a consequence the Palace is on the union's 'We Don't Patronize' list."

It was also stated the Gordan Theater at Peak's Island is operated under Union conditions.

Russell Reports on Kansas City Convention

J. A. Russell, who attended the International Alliance convention at Kansas City, Mo., in reporting upon the proceedings at the last meeting of Local 458, said he looks forward to much work being done in New England by the International Alliance in the coming year, and expressed the belief that President Browne and other I. A. officials are sincere in their undertakings, and that these should start in organizing non-union houses.

Decision of State Board of Arbitration Awaited in Shoe Strike

Much interest is manifested over the coming decision of the State Board of Arbitration, which, on July 27, heard arguments on the strike of *Shoe Workers against the Norway Shoe Company*, which occurred last month because of the company's announcement of a wage cut of 12½ per cent and extending the work hours from 40 to 50 per week.

Representing the workers at the hearing were Charles N. Taylor, of Portland; Ernest McLean of Augusta, and John J. Maloney of South Portland, the latter having recently been appointed by Governor Brann as the third member of the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation.

Judge Fales of Lewiston presented the case for the shoe workers, and Lawrence M. Carroll, president of the company, and Richard Millet, auditor, argued for the company. Their main contention for demanding a change in wages and working hours was because of competition from New Hampshire concerns which, due to cutting prices, made it impossible for the Norway company to operate at a profit.

Arguments on behalf of the workers were that any reduction from the present wages would be far from sufficient to meet living expenses, and that to extend the working hours 10 hours a week would mean the loss of so many jobs at a time when cooperation is needed from manufacturers to do all that is possible to keep the largest number of people employed, thereby assisting in bringing about real recovery.

President Chelsea A. Waldron and Vice-Presidents Frank C. McDonald and Charles McHale, of the Maine State Federation of Labor, attended the hearing.

Elec. Workers Lose Two Members Through Death in Past Month

Electrical Workers' Local 333 has had the misfortune to lose two of its members in the last thirty days. Ivory C. Karr, a member of thirteen years, was employed during that time by the C. C. P. & L. C. in the railway department. The deceased always kept up his good standing and received the full benefits of the Brotherhood.

John J. Flaherty, another member of Local 333, was killed on July 8th while working in a transformer house at Biddeford. While coming down a ladder he came in contact with an 11,000-volt line. He was carried down the ladder by his foreman, James Mason, and fellow workers, who with the assistance of a doctor and firemen from the Biddeford Fire Department, worked over him for several hours, unsuccessfully. He had been employed by the C. C. P. & L. Co. for six years and was liked by all who knew him, especially his fellow workers.

Mr. Flaherty left, besides his father and mother, a wife and two small children. We, the members of Local 333, through The Labor News, wish to express our heartfelt sympathy for his wife and children and also his parents for the loss of their son.

E. J. Burke, a charter member of Local 333, received severe burns on the legs and hand while working atop a 30-foot pole. He came in contact with an energized transformer caused by a broken bushing, and will be out for two or three weeks. The boys are hoping he will be able to attend the Field Day at Lake Island.

JOHN P. DIMMER.

Bricklayers Named John H. Hanley at Annual Election

Members of the Portland local of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers have great confidence in the ability and conscientiousness of their officials. This was demonstrated at their annual meeting, held on Wednesday, July 1st, when they unanimously re-elected John H. Hanley as president and all other officers, as follows:

Archie Quint, vice-president; Joseph G. Maloney, financial secretary and treasurer; Philip Hanley, recording secretary and business agent.

John Ney, sergeant-at-arms and Joseph Gannon, Frank Maloney and Mr. Quint were named to the Board of Trustees for one, two and three-year terms, respectively.

Elec. Workers' 20th Anniversary Celebration Most Successful Affair

Members of Portland Electrical Workers' Local 333 and friends, to the number of more than 150, had a gala time at Long Island last Saturday, the occasion being the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the local union.

EDWARD H. SYLVESTER
Veteran Unionist, Speaker at Electrical Workers' Anniversary

The program of sports, the clam dinner, addresses by international, state and local officials, was carried out with precision, and greatly enjoyed, as was also the sunset sail around the bay which terminated a most successful affair.

Philip T. Place acted as master of ceremonies, and short talks by Charles B. Keaveney, vice-president, and Wallace Kendrick, organizer for the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Edward H. Sylvester, president of Carpenters' Local 517, and district organizer for the A. F. of L., the oldest union member in Portland, were most timely and were received with much applause.

STATE BRANCH

(Continued from Page 1)

explained in detail by Major Royal T. Lord gave members of the party not only a splendid idea as to what had already been accomplished, but as to the great possibilities in providing unlimited power on a very economical basis.

Houses built to accommodate 325 families, these including superintendents, foremen and others holding semi-executive offices, and barracks capable of housing several thousands of workers, were examined, as well as the group of fine residences built for the officers. These are set off several hundreds yards from the colony, on a hill-side, which affords a view for many miles of surrounding country.

At Eastport, the party boarded boats for a view of the project in the waters of Passamaquoddy Bay. This area covers 30 square miles, and the party was taken in close proximity to the great dams and other points where it is planned to use the waters of the bay to generate power. Incidentally, the boat was steered close to the Canadian shore to get a view of President Roosevelt's summer home on Campobello Island.

Much concern was felt by all present over the failure of Congress to provide sufficient funds to complete the project. There was no question as to its feasibility, as explained by Quoddy authorities and members of the Calais Chamber of Commerce, who accompanied the party, and fears were expressed that in this instance powerful commercial and political interests were successful in inducing Congress to take adverse action.

Another feature, and one that was greatly appreciated by delegates and visitors, was the luncheon and entertainment provided by the St. Croix Club on Tuesday evening.

Among the most important resolutions adopted at the convention, were: Endorsing the celebration of Labor Day, which is to be sponsored by Old Town Local 80 as a state-wide celebration; urging the continuation of kindergarten schools, condemning the anti-labor stand of William R. Hearst, and toward the American Newspaper Guild; providing assistance for Wire Weavers on strike against the Hollingsworth Wire Cloth Co.; protest against discriminatory wages on WPA projects, endorsing program of National Youth Administration, continuation of Quoddy project as means for providing employment; the payment of $30 a month to pensioners; deferring to Executive Council the matter of endorsement of Charles O. Beals or Clarence R. Burgess for the office of Labor Commissioner, urging the passage of union label products, extending thanks to Woodland Central Labor Union for cordial welcome and hospitality during the convention.

A full account of the proceedings including the full text of resolutions, talks by prominent persons present at the convention, and details, appears in the official proceedings on succeeding pages.

POLITICS, QUODDY

(Continued from Page 1)

fact that business improved immediately upon the President's taking the chair, and has continued to improve since, is convincing proof that he is the man in the right place.

Much About Quoddy

While in Calais, Woodland, Bangor and other cities, I heard a great deal concerning the Quoddy project.

In some quarters, the fact Congress had made no appropriation for its completion, was greatly deplored. There expressed a feeling that this great engineering feat should be continued, not only for that which it is intended to provide cheap electricity —but that its discontinuance will mean thousands of men to be thrown on the labor market at a time when there are 100 men available for every new job.

While in Bangor recently, I heard Quoddy discussed by a representative of the Public Relations Association, who among other things said:

"It has been reported widely that the whole scheme of Quoddy was indefensible from an engineering standpoint. As a matter of fact, in all Quoddy history we can find no official doubt as to its soundness. Quoddy engineering has been subjected to the most exhaustive investigation all along the line. Years ago the War Department of the United States passed on its engineering. Two years ago, even PWA conceded its engineering.

"If Dexter P. Cooper's own standing as an engineer holds no weight, may we offer one final argument along this line that must be convincing to everyone? It is this: Can it reasonably be supposed that the War Department of the United States, which has constructed some of the outstanding engineering jobs of American history, would undertake to build any project of which the engineering was doubtful or unsound?"

Labor's profess to know a great deal as to the possibility for using the power which the Quoddy project will produce for cheap electricity, but if one is to put reliance in statements by utility officials, there would be no market for the power coming from Quoddy. As a consequence, they say, it would prove another "white elephant" on the hands of the nation's taxpayers.

Summer Vacationists

Summer vacationists are invading the State, this having been demonstrated on "the fine days" during the first part of July, when it was estimated more than 50,000 people came into Maine. Quoddy as one of the Maine offers as the "Nation's Vacation Land."

I was greatly impressed with the 16-page booklet issued by the Maine Development Commission, and which is now being given general distribution. The book is a work of art, and its attractiveness is bound to bring good results. It's this kind of work which, if persistently carried out, that will bring to the attention of vacationists the great advantages offered by Maine as the Summer recreational center of the Nation.

Aroostook Farmers Jubilant

While in Bangor, I heard the question of this year's potato crop discussed. In the group was an Aroostook farmer who felt jubilant over the prospects for a good summer's business, with fine chances for making a little "jack." "It will be the first time in years," he said, "when most of us potato men made any more than a bare living. And believe me, it's a great pleasure to have an idea ahead of time that we are to realize something from our hard labor."

Woolen Trade

I had occasion to meet several officers of Woolen and Worsted local unions during my trip to various textile centers, who referred to the report of the Federal Trade Commission which showed that 254 woolen and worsted companies covered by the report had shown a fairly good profit on their investments in 1936, as compared with 1934 and 1935.

This report, coming at a time when the Federation of Woolen and Worsted Workers of America, a unit of the United Textile Workers of America, is carrying out a program for a wage increase, the establishment of the 35-hour week, and re-adjustments in working conditions, as a means for stabilizing the industry, comes as good news to thousands of workers in Maine, who are hoping for a healthy growth of the industry an opportunity to not only better their conditions but to compel "chiseling" manufacturers in the industry to pay decent wages, thereby helping to eliminate cut-throat competition.

Shoe Shops Busy

With the exception of the Norway factory, where nearly 1,000 workers have been on strike for several weeks, the shoe industry in Maine is doing fine, and according to groups of workers interviewed in Auburn and other shoe centers, orders are being received in good quantity and that prospects are encouraging for a good year's business.

At no time since I began my tours of the state have I found as much good feeling among shoe workers to become part of the Boot and Shoe Workers International Union as at present, and except possibly during the hey-day of the NRA, which I believe was the opportune time for the U. B. & S. W. U. to have made real progress in organizing the entire state.

Low wages and unprecedented conditions prevailing in a goodly number of Maine shoe factories are causing much dissatisfaction. Present organization activities and facilities for protecting the workers are said to be wholly inadequate, and it is believed the present dissatisfaction expressed by many groups may develop into a movement that eventually will bring the thousands of shoe workers in the State of Maine under the banner of the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union.

Many of these workers were formerly affiliated with the A. F. of L. union. They recall that for many years while the major factories of the country had union label agreements with the U. B. & S. W. I. U., wages and working conditions were agreed upon and strikes were rarely necessary to adjust grievances.

Since the breakdown came as the result of the activities of a radical element, the industry has been in a turmoil. Not only have the workers suffered as a consequence, but the industry itself, and both employers and employes are beginning to realize a grave error was made when this unfortunate incident occurred.

Old Timers

While in Calais, I had the pleasure of meeting many old friends, who for years have carried on organized Labor's battles. On some of them the battle scars are making themselves apparent, though whitened hair and facial wrinkles. But they are carrying on, with the same hopes of 30 years ago, that some day every person who works producing the wealth of the land will realize that as an individuals their power is nil, and that only by joining with their fellows will it ever be possible to receive a greater share of the profits of industry, thereby making it possible to enjoy to a greater extent the benefits of their labor.

VETERAN PRESIDENT OF STREET RAILWAY EMPLOYES LAUDS WORK OF PIONEERS WHO PAVED WAY FOR TODAY'S MEMBERS

William D. Mahon, Who Came East From Detroit to Attend Testimonial to John H. Reardon, Urges Young Men to Carry On Great Work Started by Their Elders—Company Officials Present at Festivities.

Worcester, Massachusetts, July 19. Delving into the early history of street railways and referring to the loyalty and devotion of pioneer members of the union who paved the way for present conditions, President William D. Mahon of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes and Motor Coach Operators, who came here from Detroit to attend the testimonial to John H. Reardon held in Benedict Hall, K. of C. building, last Wednesday evening, held the attention of the more than three hundred members of Div. 22 and guests in a talk that bristled with oratory and which bore evidence that in the trade union movement lies the future success of all working people.

After paying his respects to Mr. Reardon, whom he regarded as one of the ablest and most valuable officers of the international union, and who for more than a quarter of a century had devoted the best years of his life to the organization and the trade union movement in general, Mr. Mahon praised those who sponsored the movement which made possible the raising of a fund sufficient to clear the mortgage of $500 on Mr. Reardon's home and expressed satisfaction that this will go down in history as one of the finest acts of recognition ever accorded an officer in the organized Labor movement.

Mr. Mahon felt confident that this, with the pension granted by the international union, would greatly assist in making this splendid gentleman, whose career was suddenly interrupted by a serious accident, happier and more contented for the remainder of his natural life.

Getting down "to brass tacks", Mr. Mahon strongly impressed his audience with the fact that Labor unions have become business organizations. This change, he said, came about through rapid changes in ownership of street railways and other utilities and business in general, which today is carried on in a big way.

"When street railways and other industries were privately owned, they were regarded as part of the community, we were content to go along as fast labor unions, but with ownership largely controlled in New York and other financial centers, we were compelled to deal with a different calibre of men, and as a consequence the necessity arose for our unions to adopt business methods as a means for enabling us to deal with big business men."

Mr. Mahon expressed satisfaction over the union's early adoption of arbitration as one of its cardinal principles. There are organizations, he said, which think little of this plan of settling differences, but we are different, and aside from guiding ourselves we must direct our thoughts to the community which, during strikes, is deprived of transportation facilities and as a consequence arbitration becomes a necessity.

"Except in few cases, when the bosses were stubborn and refused to arbitrate, we have been eminently successful, and as a consequence this plan has become a slogan with our union."

Mr. Mahon said he was glad to have the opportunity of speaking in the presence of officials of the company. He said the union had nothing to hide. "We want them to know that we are as greatly interested in the success of the roads as they are. We want them to know that we preach honesty, and for every man to attend strictly to his duty.

"We have worked hard to build up this industry," he said. "During wars and depressions, our interest was never lagging. But we expect a decent living to reform for our efforts. We want to live as American citizens and to bring up our families in accordance with American living standards."

Mr. Mahon made it plain that changes in wages, hours and working conditions did not come about without a struggle. He recalled the change from the horse-car to the trolley, which he said carried four times as many people. The company benefited tremendously from the change, but neither he nor other employes got a farthing extra until it was forced through organization.

He also recalled the fuss made by the bosses when the union started its fight for the vestibules—and how, after many years in State legislatures this facility became universal.

"It is well that the younger men in the organization know these facts and appreciate that improvements came as the result of years of sacrifices made by pioneer members of the organization.

"Study your union and what it means," he said in addressing himself to the younger men present. "Men must use their brains and intelligence. Don't become enthusiastic over false beliefes. Attend your meetings regularly. Make yourself a component part of your organization. All this is necessary for your own welfare and the uninterrupted success of your local union. Be loyal to your officers and cooperate with them in every possible way. They need your help, and it's your solemn duty to cooperate with them."

Mr. Mahon had previously made the presentation speech, during which he handed to Mr. Reardon the cancelled mortgage of $2500.

WILLIAM D. MAHON

A&P ESTABLISHED 1859 MIGHTY ECONOMY RULES

what a BIG job A&P does for a little money!

Get your copy of the A&P Menu Sheet. It's Free. Ask the manager for a copy.

FRUIT SALAD	DEL MONTE	16 OZ CAN	17c
DOGGIE DINNER		3 16-OZ CANS	23c
SALADA TEA	RED LABEL	¼ LB PKG	43c
CODFISH	GORTON'S READY-TO-FRY	2 10 OZ CANS	25c
BAB-O	MAKES ENAMEL AND PORCELAIN GLEAM	CAN	10c
STATLER TOILET PAPER		3 ROLLS	17c
MARSHMALLOW FLUFF		LARGE CAN	19c
BRILLO	HAND SCOURING PADS	2 PKGS	15c
CRISCO	VEGETABLE SHORTENING 1-LB TIN	19c 3 LB TIN	55c
CORN FLAKES	SUNNYFIELD	3 8 OZ PKGS	17c
BAKED BEANS	HEINZ	2 25 OZ CANS	29c
PEANUT BUTTER	ANN PAGE	8 OZ JAR	10c
PEANUT BUTTER	SULTANA	2 LB JAR	25c
ENCORE OLIVE OIL		2 3 OZ BOTS	25c
ENCORE OLIVE OIL		½ PINT BOT	25c
APPLE SAUCE	ANN PAGE	2 20 OZ CANS	25c
SOUPS	HEINZ – EXCEPT CONSOMME CLAM CHOWDER – GUMBO	2 16 OZ CANS	25c
HEINZ CUCUMBER PICKLES	FRESH	24 OZ BOT	19c
N. B. C. FLAKES	PREMIUM	1 LB PKG	17c
FORCE		10 OZ PKG	10c

FRESH FRUITS & VEGETABLES

TOMATOES	RED RIPE	2 LBS	19c
LETTUCE	SOLID HEADS	2 FOR	19c
CUCUMBERS	NATIVE	2 FOR	9c
LEMONS		6 FOR	23c
HONEY DEW MELONS	LARGE SIZE	EACH	25c

Swedish Style
RYE BREAD 16 OZ LOAF 7c
SPECIAL FOR THIS WEEK

POPULAR BRANDS		DILL	
Cigarettes	CARTON $1.20	Pickles	QUART JAR 17c
YUKON-SPARKLING WATER OR (CONT.)		A&P NAPTHA	
Ginger Ale	12 12 OZ BOTS 59c	Powder	2 PKGS 25c
GRAHAM		SPARKLE—EXCEPT COFFEE	
Crackers	1 LB PKG 10c	Dessert	6 PKGS 25c
SODA		SPARKLE ICE CREAM	
Crackers	1 LB PKG 10c	Powder	6 PKGS 25c
PACKER'S LABEL		STALEY'S	
Catsup	14 OZ BOT 10c	Cube Starch	2 PKGS 19c
N. B. C.		N. B. C.	
Susans	LB 17c	Ritz	1 LB PKG 19c

A&P Food Stores

EXTRA LIBERAL *Trade-in Allowance on First Quality*
RIVERSIDES

At regular prices Riversides save you up to 25%% over ANY other first quality tire! Now, by trading in your old tires for new Riversides, you get even greater savings! And, you save at the white gas tax rate, too! For, they give up to 28% MORE MILEAGE than ANY other first quality tire—proved in actual road tests! That means you get one free mile in every five you drive!

"... and this is the best trade-in deal Wards has offered their customers in over a year."

"Frankly, that's more than I expected ... and your liberal budget plan appeals to me too. I'm going to use it."

Written Guarantee Against
Cuts Blowouts Faulty brakes
Bruises Under inflation Wheels out of line
Against EVERYTHING—WITHOUT LIMIT as to number of months or miles you drive!

WARDS RIVERSIDE RAMBLERS
America's best "bottom priced" tire. 4.40x21 size—4 ply with 2 cord breakers... $3.95
All Ward Tires Mounted Free Convenient Terms May Be Arranged

MONTGOMERY WARD
STORES: PORTLAND LEWISTON WATERVILLE

GRAY'S Business College
and School of Shorthand and Typewriting
PORTLAND, MAINE
Send for Free Catalogue
N. S. GRAY, M. A. PRINCIPAL

Bldg. Construction in May 31.3 Per Cent Greater Than 1935

Building operations in 55 municipalities in Massachusetts were 31.3 per cent greater in May, 1936, than in May, 1935, and for the first five months of 1936 there was a 6.5 per cent increase over the corresponding months a year ago, according to information received by Frank H. Foy, State Director, National Emergency Council.

The aggregate value represented by building applications filed in May, 1936, was $4,039,774, or $1,057,400 more than in May, 1935.

Building operations the first five months of 1936 represented an outlay of $18,572,412, against the 1935 figures of $11,249,558.

Applications were filed last month for 585 dwellings to cost $1,613,190. The largest numbers of family dwellings in the different municipalities were: Newton, 35; Worcester, 36, and Boston, 21. Newton had the greatest expenditure for residential buildings, $259,000. Then in order came Wellesley, $149,400; Worcester, $113,600; Brookline, -112,000, and Belmont, $108,800

In each of 32 of the 55 municipalities filing returns, the aggregate value of permits filed in May exceeded the value of permits filed in April.

For new residential construction, the first five months of 1936 was 100.6 per cent greater than the first five months in 1935. In new non-residential construction there was a 54.1 per cent increase and in alterations, additions and repairs the advance was 51.6 per cent.

$460,000,000 to Stimulate Lagging Building Industry

After long deliberation, the Senate at Washington passed the $460,000,000 Wagner Housing Bill. The vote was 42 to 24. It was not without opposition. Senator George, Democrat of Georgia, launched out against the bill in a sharp attack on what he termed unrestrained government spending. Attempts to limit the life of the bill to one year were likewise defeated.

The enactment was called forth in response to a demand for the resumption of building operations, to provide housing facilities where it is claimed such are badly needed. As next to steel, the building industry is relied upon to stimulate industry, the passage of the bill must be regarded as a powerful stimulant to industrial recovery.

BERRY CALLS UPON MANUFACTURERS TO CREATE MORE JOBS

Co-ordinator for Industrial Cooperation Says Industry Must Increase Workers' Buying Power to Support Consumer Market

Contends Present Type of Organization, Its Present Level of Efficiency and Introduction of Labor-Saving Devices and Mass Production, is Dependent Upon Mass Consumption—More Work and Better Wages Needed to Strike Proper Medium, Coordinator Says in Report.

Charging that those who own and operate industry have the definite responsibility of providing work at good wages for the millions of American jobless, George L. Berry, Co-ordinator for Industrial Cooperation, declared that industry must either increase its support of the consumer market or foster the development of new industries to provide work for the increasing number of unemployed.

This definite statement was made in an analysis of production, wages and employment in all lines of trade for the period from 1899 to 1933, prepared as a statistical background for the Co-ordinator's Committee on Employment and Unemployment.

Consumer Market Neglected

"The clear indication," the report declared, "is that manufacturing industry as a whole has not contributed to the support of the consuming market in proportion to the increase in production. If manufacturing industry cannot make its proportionate contribution, it must look to the other sections of our economic structure, agriculture, trade, services, etc., to create a proportionately larger share of the market, or dependence must rest upon the uncertain creation of new industries and new products to take up the slack in employment."

The report blamed "the accumulative effects of the unbalance, created from 1919 to 1929, between the power to produce and the power to consume" as one of the principal reasons behind the industrial and economic collapse of 1929.

Wages Must Expand

"On the assumption that this premise is sound," it was said, "it further appears that employment depends upon production, and production depends upon consumption, and it necessarily follows that for consumption to keep pace with an ever-expanding production, that buying power in the form of wages must likewise expand proportionately.

"When production advances ahead of buying power and the advance is established for an appreciable period of time, business depressions must inevitably follow.

"The sole source of purchasing power for the average wage earner is his wages. The workers of the manufacturing industries, as a group, constitute a very large part of our national economic structure. They represented in 1920, 23 per cent of those gainfully occupied in all industry including agriculture. Consequently, the purchasing power of this group represents a correspondingly large percentage of the total consuming power of the nation.

Labor-Displacing Devices

"Manufacturing industry by reason of its present type of organization, its present level of efficiency, the introduction of labor-saving devices, and mass production, is dependent upon mass consumption.

"Statistics have shown that the consuming power of this large group, as originating in wages, was practically the same in 1929 as in 1919, and that the number of persons employed in 1929 was less than in 1919. (If 1929 is compared with 1920, both wages and hours show a decline.)

"Total purchasing power was practically static during this 13-year period, the number of persons employed, or mass purchasing power was decreasing, and the purchasing power of the individual showed a very small increase when compared with the increase in production."

Frey Claims C. I. O. Plan Would Tend To Lower Wages

John P. Frey, president of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, issued a statement today attacking "the form of industrial organization now being advocated by John L. Lewis and his associates in the Committee for Industrial Organization."

He said that Mr. Lewis was attempting to "revamp and revise a theory" which, "if successful, would tend to lower wages downward instead of upward."

The plan proposed by Mr. Lewis, he added, has been "tried many times in the United States, and collapsed when put to the practical test years ago by Eugene V. Debs and the American Railway Union, by Daniel De Leon and his Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance, by John Sherman and his Allied Mechanics, and by the Western Federation of Miners".

"All of these groups," he went on, "had failed to profit from the disastrous experiences of their predecessor—the Knights of Labor—who had attempted to develop the same general type of labor organization."

JOHN P. FREY

Thirty-fifth Annual Convention of U. T. W. in New York Sept. 14-19

The convention of the United Textile Workers of America will be held in the Hotel Woodstock, New York City, from September 14th to 19th, inclusive.

Each affiliated local union is entitled to send one delegate for the first 200 members or fractional part, plus one additional delegate for each 200 members or majority fraction thereof.

The Convention Call and credential certificates have been sent out. Secretaries of local unions are requested to return the duplicate credential certificate as soon as possible to James Starr, International secretary-treasurer, 605 Bible House, New York, N. Y.

Included in the official Call, issued during the week, is the following:

"The wrecking of the NRA and the general break-down of code standards, have created a situation which imperils the workers of the textile industry. This will be the most important convention in the history of the International Union. If you are interested in improving working conditions and protecting your jobs, see that a full delegation represents your local at this convention.

"Send your full quota of delegates."

Coopers Sue Against Use of "Keglined" in Beer Cans

The manufacturers of beer kegs and barrels have filed a petition in the United States Patent Office to cancel the trade-mark "Keglined" used by the American Can Company in describing its tin cans for beer.

The petition asserts that the term is "grossly deceptive". It conveys the

JAMES MALONEY

impression that beer in such cans is protected or improved by a keg-like wooden lining. It is further contended that the use of the trade-mark "Keglined", coupled with advertising, creates the erroneous belief that cans contain draught beer similar to that dispensed from wooden kegs.

James Maloney, president of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, recently stated: "It is known that beer has a strong affinity for metal and must be prevented from coming in contact with it. A recent 'Analysis of Bottled and Canned Beers' made by the Schwartz Laboratories, Inc., of New York, explained that the flat-top beer cans have a lacquer lining, whereas the 'cap sealed' cans have a wax lining. Both types of linings are apparently sprayed on the interior surfaces of the cans.

"A test made regarding the quality of beer in glass bottles and tin cans proved conclusively that beer in glass bottles is of a much higher quality than beer allowed to remain in tin cans for any period of time."

Tin cans are made by non-union labor, whereas glass bottles and wooden kegs are made by union labor. All members of organized Labor, their friends and sympathizers, are urged to buy beer in glass and wooden containers when they desire a drink of delicious and wholesome beer.

Julius Hochman is Newly-Elected Pres. of Brookwood College

Katonah, N. Y.—Julius Hochman, manager of the New York Joint Board of the Dressmakers' Union, and vice-president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, was chosen president of Brookwood Labor College at the annual meeting of the board of directors, held this week.

Mr. Hochman succeeds James H. Maurer, former president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor. Mr. Maurer, who was one of the found-

Clifford J. Murphy Co.
STOCKS & BONDS
178 Middle Street Portland
Dial 3-5134

HOURS LENGTHENING AFTER ABOLITION OF NRA COST WORKERS 839,000 JOBS

Survey Submitted to President Roosevelt Shows That Supreme Court's Edict Killing Recovery Act Also Resulted in Wage Cutting, Imposition of Stretch-out and the Speed-up System, Child Labor Increase and Lower Standards for Women Workers.

Washington, D. C., July 15 (AFL).—Following the decision of the United States Supreme Court holding the National Industrial Recovery Act unconstitutional, American employers lengthened hours of work so drastically that 839,123 workers have been deprived of possible employment, according to a report submitted by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, to President Roosevelt.

The data constituted the final report on a survey by the A. F. of L., which Mr. Green said showed that hours of labor had been lengthened to such an extent that "35,247,473 man-hours were added weekly in excess of the maximum working hours prescribed by the NRA codes."

In addition to imposing longer hours, the report charged that employers had reduced wages, scrapped overtime rates, increased child labor, abandoned protective rules for women workers and resorted to many other unfair labor practices outlawed under the code regime.

No specific recommendations were made in the report. Mr. Green said it represented a factual study. He added that the President manifested "very great interest" in the survey and said he would make a detailed study on it on his cruise in North Atlantic waters.

Cut-Threat Competition Hits Labor

"The facts disclosed by the survey," the report stated, "show that when the NRA was invalidated the dam against the competitive forces in the industry was broken. On a scale never precedented in our history there followed a destruction of labor standards painstakingly built up during the preceding two years.

"In some industries these standards were swept away almost immediately. In others, the slow seepage of wage cutting and lengthening of hours has been persistently gnawing at the foundations of the structure of labor standards.

"The appearance of one cut-throat competitor often started a wave of wage-cutting throughout the entire industry. Many employers who believed in the benefits of high labor standards resisted as long as they could this competitive pressure but were finally forced to yield and follow suit."

Unions Protect Labor

"Outstanding in this development was the truly effective resistance to these destructive pressures offered by organized labor. In all industries and areas where workers are solidly united into unions, labor standards have been fully and effectively protected.

In submitting the report to the President, Mr. Green pointed out that the survey covers a representative portion of the entire industry, but does not reflect the situation in its entirety. He pointed out that only by access to payroll data by government agencies can the full scope of such development be measured. He emphatically asserted, however, that the survey presents the most comprehensive and the most carefully collected and verified set of data made available from any source since the Schecter decision.

St. Louis Firm is Accused of Padding Its WPA Payroll

The Federal grand jury, sitting in St. Louis, Mo., indicted the Moslank Metal Weather Strip Co. and its president on a charge of defrauding the Government by padding a PWA payroll in connection with a contract on the construction of the Neighborhood Gardens housing development.

The indictment charged that the hourly wage paid to employes on a number of hours they worked during June and July, 1935, were "willfully and unlawfully" misrepresented.

According to the testimony on which the indictment was based the company returned a voucher claiming that it had paid a weather stripper $26.75 for 20 hours of work during one week at the basic rate of $1.25 an hour when actually the weather stripper was paid only 87½ cents an hour.

Other charges were that the company claimed it had paid a caulker $25 wages for 20 hours of work at $1.25 an hour, whereas the caulker was actually paid for piece work at 4½ cents a foot for weather stripping and was only paid $1.05 an hour, and that a voucher was returned for the payment of two employes showing a total of $80 whereas the men received only $37.50.

Rand Offers to Take Back All Strikers

James A. Rand, Jr., president of Rand-Intellect, offered this week to take back all striking employes of the Rand-Kardex plant, near Cincinnati, and promised that if jobs were not available for all the 1700 persons affected by the strike they would be placed on the company payroll until positions could be provided.

It is said Rand conferred for more than three hours with a committee of strikers in an effort to settle the strike.

When informed, four former workers named to represent the strikers were not empowered to act, expressed dissatisfaction with the outcome of the conference and left for New York with a promise to attend future meetings if a settlement seemed possible.

Chiseling Contractors "On the Way Out," Says Union Label Sec'y

Several months ago in these columns appeared an editorial urging the passage of the Walsh-Healey Bill, submitted to Congress to prevent sweating shop and chiseling industries from obtaining Government contracts. It created quite a stir in Washington judging from the results. We surely "started something".

The American Labor movement and particularly the labor unions affiliated with the Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L. was a significant victory when the Walsh-Healey Bill became a law. Congress passed the bill in the waning hours of the last session and the President signed the measure within the last few days.

Under the new law, all firms contracting with the Government to provide it with supplies in amounts of $10,000 or more, must agree to conform to certain labor standards and conditions; a maximum working day of eight hours and a maximum working week of forty hours are required.

The prevailing rate of wages in the locality is established, and the law prevents the employment of child labor.

Provision for factory sanitation, at least equal to that of the State laws, is now required, and the new law absolutely prohibits child labor and home-work labor on all supplies sold to the Government.

Senator Walsh and Representative Healey are to be congratulated on obtaining the passage of this measure during the last day of the session. We thank all Members of Congress who supported it. The American Labor movement appreciates the loyal support it received from citizens throughout the Nation, who wrote and urged their Senators and Representatives to vote for it.

A high-salaried lobby of manufacturers, sweatshop employers and chiselers came to Washington in a last effort to kill the measure. They were unable to head it off.

The Walsh-Healey Bill is now an Act on the Federal Statutes. It will be a great advantage to those Labor Unions which have adopted a Union Label because this emblem is the best guarantee that products are manufactured under the conditions required in the new legislation.

Great Preacher, Who Rose From a Job in a Welsh Coal Mine

A wave of sympathetic feeling swept over the nation at the announcement of the death of Dr. S. Parkes Cadman at Plattsburg, N. Y., on July 12. For several days he had been critically ill, but his indomitable will kept him alive though his recovery was looked upon as hopeless.

The life history of Dr. Cadman, who rose from a job in the coal mines of England to become the most popular preacher in this generation, reads like an Alger romance. Great native ability was combined with hard-won cultural acquirements, making a combination impossible to resist.

On the radio, his cheery voice and kindly advice on different problems submitted to him by perplexed truth seekers will be greatly missed. He was essentially a preacher, a minister of God, without attempting to remould the universe along ultra philosophic lines. He was free of religious prejudice, an uncompromising exponent of religious toleration. He adorned his own particular faith and gave light and consolation to those of any and all others.

At the age of 71, one year past the Biblical alloted span, he goes to his well earned reward, mourned and to the long remembered by the thoughtful and reverent throughout the world.

Lumber Workers Strike in Northern Idaho

Spokane, Wash., July 8 (ILNS).—Two thousand lumber workers have walked out of the lumber camps in Northern Idaho. The strike is against a subsidiary company of the Weyerhauser interests.

The men demanded a 25 per cent increase in wages, time and a half for overtime and Sunday work, better working conditions and elimination of contract mess halls. The lumber company lets contracts to feed the men in mess halls at so much per, and the natural result is the serving of low quality food, badly cooked.

Come to Atherton's For Your Summer Furniture

You will be sure to find just the furniture you need for home, camp or cottage.

Complete lines of gliders, reed and fibre furniture, beach-chairs and porch rockers.

Before you purchase, make it a point to see the latest styles at any one of Atherton's three Maine stores.

Make shopping at Atherton's a habit.

ATHERTON'S

The Leading Furniture Store in

LEWISTON — PORTLAND — WATERVILLE

IMPORTANT BENEFICIAL POINTS IN NATIONAL SECURITY ACT DEFINED IN SUMMARY OUTLINED BY OFFICIA

The progress of social security still moves on, and on, to its long deferred but inevitable development. With unemployment compensation laws already enacted in one-fourth of the States, and appropriations of many millions of dollars made by Congress to defray the Federal Government's current contributions to the Social Security Act, increased public interest is naturally aroused.

As a member of the Social Security Board, which administers the Act, Arthur J. Altmeyer has submitted a condensed description of the main provisions of the measure, showing the particular points of protection afforded thereby. The summary follows:

The Act permits all the States, Territories and the District of Columbia to receive Federal funds for the following purposes:

1. aid to the needy; 2. aid to the blind; 3. aid to dependent children; 4. administration of unemployment compensation systems.

In order to receive these funds, a State must submit to the Social Security Board for approval, its plans to aid needy individuals, and its unemployment compensation law.

The Social Security Board is also authorized to administer a Federal system of old age benefits which will provide, after 1942, regular monthly retirement incomes to workers 65 years of age and over, in proportion to the wages which they received from commercial and industrial employment.

The Social Security Board is composed of a chairman and two other members, appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate." T Board's administrative functions Washington are carried out by sep ate bureaus, each handling one bra of the system as a whole.

Twelve States, and the District Columbia, already have unemploym compensation laws, covering about per cent of the 18,000,000 workers will be afforded this protection w all the States of the Union have s lar laws.

Radio Workers' Union Not Recognized As A. F. L. Organizati

According to a communication ceived from the American Federa of Labor, under date of June 20, Worcester Central Labor U is advised that the organization kn as the United Electrical and R Workers of America is in no wa lated to or affiliated with the A can Federation of Labor. For reason, the communication state cannot be accorded official recogni by State Federations, City cent Federal labor unions or any othe ganizations affiliated with the A of L.

Acting in a rebellious manner, refusing to abide by decisions re ed by the Executive Council on (tions of jurisdiction, are given as sons for this action on the par the A. F. of L.

Produced in Portland By Portland Workers

"THE FUEL THAT SAVES YOU MONEY"

PORTLAND DOMESTIC COKE is Portland's own solid fuel for home heating and is guaranteed by us to give you absolute and complete satisfaction. It is clean. It is easy to handle. It leaves little ash, does not clinker, and there is no sifting necessary. There's no smoke, no soot, no odor. It gives you a quick, hot fire, or a slow fire at will. It will heat your home with complete satisfaction regardless of what the temperature outside may be. And IT SAVES YOU MONEY. Just one single ton—a trial ton—will convince you.

PORTLAND GAS LIGHT COMPANY
5 Temple St. Portland, Me.
TELEPHONE DIAL 2-8321

PORTLAND DOMESTIC COKE
"THE FUEL THAT SAVES YOU MONEY"

ASK FOR
GOOLD'S
THE QUALITY FRUIT PRODUCTS
AT YOUR FOUNTAIN
The Rich Goodness of Ripe Fruit
FRUIT PUNCH, LEMON & LIME AND ORANGEADE
PUT UP IN PINTS AND QUARTS FOR HOUSEHOLD USE.
ALSO, THE NEW GRENADINE MIXER, Manufactured by
J. E. GOOLD & SON
201 FEDERAL STREET PORTLAND, MAINE

Bathing Caps All Kinds 9c to 39c
Bathing Shoes 39c and up
Beach Balls 25c and up
TOYS For the Beach
Garden Hose 50 ft. $2.98 With Nozzle and Coup.
Tennis Shoes Ladies' and Men's / Girls' and Boys'
Rubber Sponges SPECIAL 9c ea.
Bath Sprays 49c and up
Ponchoes
Camp Blankets Oiled or Rubber
Beach and Lawn Umbrellas
PORTLAND RUBBER CO
259 MIDDLE STREET
PORTLAND MAINE

BERRY CALLS UPON MANUFACTURERS TO CREATE MORE JOBS

Co-ordinator for Industrial Cooperation Says Industry Must Increase Workers' Buying Power to Support Consumer Market

Contends Present Type of Organization, Its Present Level of Efficiency and Introduction of Labor-Saving Devices and Mass Production, is Dependent Upon Mass Consumption—More Work and Better Wages Needed to Strike Proper Medium, Coordinator Says in Report.

Charging that those who own and operate industry have the definite responsibility of providing work at good wages for the millions of American jobless, George L. Berry, Co-ordinator for Industrial Cooperation, declared that industry must either increase its support of the consumer market or foster the development of new industries to provide work for the increasing number of unemployed.

This definite statement was made in an analysis of production, wages and employment in all lines of trade for the period from 1899 to 1933, prepared as a statistical background for the Co-ordinator's Committee on Employment and Unemployment.

Consumer Market Neglected

"The clear indication," the report declared, "is that manufacturing industry as a whole has not contributed to the support of the consuming market in proportion to the increase in production. If manufacturing industry cannot make its proportionate contribution, it must look to the other sections of our economic structure, agriculture, trade, services, etc., to create a proportionately larger share of the market, or dependence must rest upon the uncertain creation of new industries and new products to take up the slack in employment."

The report blamed "the accumulative effects of the unbalance, created from 1919 to 1929, between the power to produce and the power to consume" as one of the principal reasons behind the industrial and economic collapse of 1929.

Wages Must Expand

"On the assumption that this premise is sound," it was said, "it further appears that employment depends upon production, and production depends upon consumption, and it necessarily follows that for consumption to keep pace with an ever-expanding production, that buying power in the form of wages must likewise expand proportionately.

"When production advances ahead of buying power and the balance is maintained for an appreciable period of time, business depressions must inevitably follow.

"The sole source of purchasing power for the average wage earner is his wages. The workers of the manufacturing industries, as a group, constitute a very large part of our national economic structure. They represented in 1920, 23 per cent of those gainfully occupied in all industry including agriculture. Consequently, the purchasing power of this group represents a correspondingly large percentage of the total consuming power of the nation.

Labor-Displacing Devices

"Manufacturing industry by reason of its present type of organization, its present level of efficiency, the introduction of labor-saving devices, and mass production, is dependent upon mass consumption.

"Statistics have shown that the consuming power of this large group, as originating in wages, was practically the same in 1929 as in 1919, and that the number of persons employed in 1929 was less than in 1919. (If 1929 be compared with 1920, both wages and hours show a decline.)

"Total purchasing power was practically stable during this 13-year period, the number of persons employed, or mass purchasing power was decreasing, and the purchasing power of the individual showed a very small increase when compared with the increase in production."

Frey Claims C. I. O. Plan Would Tend To Lower Wages

John P. Frey, president of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, issued a statement today attacking "the form of industrial organization now being advocated by John L. Lewis and his associates in the Committee for Industrial Organization.

He said that Mr. Lewis was attempting "to revamp and revise a theory" which, "if successful, would tend to level wages downward instead of upward.

The plan proposed by Mr. Lewis, he added, has been "tried many times in the United States, and collapsed when put to the practical test years ago by Eugene V. Debs and the American Railway Union, by Daniel De Leon and his Socialist Trades and Labor Alliances, by John Sherman and his Allied Mechanics, and by the Western Federation of Miners."

"All of these groups," he went on, "had failed to profit from the disastrous experiences of their predecessor—the Knights of Labor—who had attempted to develop the same general type of labor organization."

JOHN P. FREY

Thirty-fifth Annual Convention of U. T. W. in New York Sept. 14-19

The convention of the United Textile Workers of America will be held in the Hotel Woodstock, New York City, from September 14th to 19th, inclusive.

Each affiliated local union is entitled to send one delegate for the first 200 members or fractional part, plus one additional delegate for each 200 members or majority fraction thereof.

The Convention Call and credential certificates have been sent out. Secretaries of local unions are requested to return the duplicate credential certificate as soon as possible to James Starr, international secretary-treasurer, 605 Bible House, New York, N. Y.

Included in the official Call, issued during the week, is the following:

"The wrecking of the NRA and the general break-down of code standards, have created a situation which imperils the workers of the textile industry. This will be the most important convention in the history of the International Union. If you are interested in improving working conditions and protecting your jobs, see that a full delegation represents your local at this convention.

"Send your full quota of delegates."

Coopers Sue Against Use of "Keglined" in Beer Cans

The manufacturers of beer kegs and barrels have filed a petition in the United States Patent Office to cancel the trade-mark "Keglined" used by the American Can Company in describing tin cans for beer.

The petition asserts that the term is "grossly deceptive". It conveys the

JAMES MALONEY

impression that beer in such cans is protected or improved by a keg-like wooden lining. It is further contended that the use of the trade-mark "Keglined", coupled with advertising, creates the erroneous belief that cans contain draught beer similar to that dispensed from wooden kegs.

James Maloney, president of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, recently stated: "It is known that beer has a strong affinity for metal and must be prevented from coming in contact with it. A recent 'Analysis of Bottled and Canned Beers' made by the Schwartz Laboratories, Inc., of New York, explained that the flat-top beer cans have a lacquer lining, whereas the 'cap sealed' cans have a wax lining. Both types of linings are apparently sprayed on the interior surfaces of the cans.

"A test made regarding the quality of beer in glass bottles and tin cans proved conclusively that beer in glass bottles is of a much higher quality than beer allowed to remain in tin cans for any period of time."

Tin cans are made by non-union labor, whereas glass bottles and wooden kegs are made by union labor. All members of organized Labor, their friends and sympathizers, are urged to buy beer in glass and wooden containers when they desire a drink of delicious and wholesome beer.

Julius Hochman is Newly Elected Pres. of Brookwood College

Katonah, N. Y.—Julius Hochman, manager of the New York Joint Board of the Dressmakers' Union, and vice-president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, was chosen president of Brookwood Labor College at the annual meeting of the board of directors, held this week.

Mr. Hochman succeeds James H. Maurer, former president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor. Mr. Maurer, who was one of the founders of Brookwood and had served as its president for the past 15 years, was named honorary president in recognition for his services to the school and to the workers' education movement. Because of long illness he had asked to be relieved of his active position.

The new president, who is a graduate of Brookwood in the class of 1924, has been active in the educational work of his union and is at present chairman of its educational committee. He has long been prominent in the Dressmakers' Union and played a leading role in the strike of 1933 and in the negotiations which led to the agreement of 1936.

Members of the Brookwood board of directors include, besides Messrs. Maurer and Hochman, Phil E. Ziegler, Cincinnati, secretary-treasurer of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks; Miss Fannia M. Cohn, New York, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; A. J. Kennedy, New York, president of the Amalgamated Lithographers of America; Emil Rieve, of Philadelphia, president of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers; Abraham Miller, New York Amalgamated Clothing Workers; John Brophy, Washington, United Mine Workers of America, and Abraham Lefkowitz, New York.

HOURS LENGTHENING AFTER ABOLITION OF NRA COST WORKERS 839,000 JOBS

Survey Submitted to President Roosevelt Shows That Supreme Court's Edict Killing Recovery Act Also Resulted in Wage Cutting, Imposition of Stretch-out and the Speed-up System, Child Labor Increase and Lower Standards for Women Workers.

Washington, D. C., July 15 (AFL).—Following the decision of the United States Supreme Court holding the National Industrial Recovery Act unconstitutional, American employers lengthened hours of work so drastically that 839,123 workers have been deprived of possible employment, according to a report submitted by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, to President Roosevelt.

The data constituted the final report on a survey by the A. F. of L. which Mr. Green said showed that hours of labor had been lengthened to such an extent that 35,247,473 man hours were added weekly in excess of the maximum working hours prescribed by the NRA codes.

In addition to imposing longer hours, the report charged that employers had reduced wages, scrapped overtime rates, increased child labor, abandoned protective rules for women workers and resorted to many other unfair labor practices outlawed under the code regime.

Specific recommendations were made in the report. Mr. Green said it represented a factual study. He added that the President manifested "very great interest" in the survey and said he would make a detailed study of it on his cruise in North Atlantic waters.

Cut-Throat Competition Hits Labor

"The facts disclosed by the survey, the report stated, "show that when the NRA was invalidated the dam against the competitive forces in the industry was broken. On a scale never precedented in our history there followed a destruction of labor standards painstakingly built up during the preceding two years.

"In some industries these standards were swept away almost immediately. In others, the slow scourge of wage cutting and lengthening of hours has been persistently gnawing at the foundations of the structure of labor standards.

"The appearance of one cut-throat competitor often started a wave of wage-cutting throughout the entire industry. Many employers who believed in the benefits of high labor standards resisted as long as they could this competitive pressure but were finally forced to yield and fall low suit."

Unions Protect Labor

"Outstanding in this development was the truly effective resistance to these destructive pressures offered by organized labor. In all industries and areas where workers are solidly united into unions, labor standards have been fully and effectively protected."

In submitting the report to the President, Mr. Green pointed out that the survey covers a representative section of the entire industry, but does not reflect the situation in its entirety. He pointed out that only by access to payroll data by government agencies can the full scope of such development be measured. He emphatically asserted, however, that the survey represents the most comprehensive and the most carefully collected and verified set of data made available from any source since the Schecter decision.

St. Louis Firm is Accused of Padding Its WPA Payroll

The Federal grand jury, sitting in St. Louis, Mo., indicted the Mosiank Metal Weather Strip Co. and its president on a charge of defrauding the Government by padding a PWA payroll in connection with a contract on the construction of the Neighborhood Gardens housing development.

The indictment charged that the hourly wage paid to employes or the number of hours they worked during June and July, 1935, were "wilfully and unlawfully" misrepresented.

According to the testimony on which the indictment was based the company returned a voucher claiming that it had paid a weather stripper $226.25 for 151 hours of work during one week at the basic rate of $1.25 an hour when actually the weather stripper was paid only 87½ cents an hour.

Other charges were that the company claimed it had paid a caulker $125 wages for 100 hours of work at $1.25 an hour, whereas the caulker was actually paid for piece work at 4½ cents a foot for weather stripping and was only paid $1.00 an hour, and that a voucher was returned for the payment of two employes showing a total of $75.50 whereas the men received only $57.50.

Rand Offers to Take Back All Strikers

James H. Rand, Jr., president of Remington Rand, Inc., offered this week to take back all striking employes of the Syracuse, N. Y., plant, near Cincinnati, and promised that if jobs were not available for all the 1700 persons affected by the six weeks' strike they would be placed on the company payroll until positions could be provided.

It said Rand conferred for more than three hours with a committee of strikers in an effort to settle the dispute.

When informed four former workers named to represent the strikers were not empowered to act, he expressed dissatisfaction with the outcome of the conference and left for New York with a promise to attend future meetings if a settlement seemed possible.

Chiseling Contractors "On the Way Out," Says Union Label Sec'y

Several months ago in these columns appeared an editorial urging the passage of the Walsh-Healey Bill, submitted to Congress to prevent sweat shop and chiseling industries from obtaining Government contracts. It created quite a stir in Washington judging from the results. We surely "started something".

The American Labor movement and particularly the labor unions affiliated with the Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L. won a significant victory when the Walsh-Healey Bill became a law.

Congress passed the bill in the waning hours of the last session and the President signed the measure within the last few days.

Under the new law, all firms contracting with the Government to provide it with supplies in amounts of $10,000 or more, must agree to conform to certain labor standards and conditions; a maximum working day of eight hours, and a maximum working week of forty hours are required.

The prevailing rate of wages in the locality is established, and the law prevents the employment of child labor.

Provision for factory sanitation, at least equal to that of the State laws, is now required, and the new law abolishes sweatshop, child labor and home-work labor on all supplies sold to the Government.

Senator Walsh and Representative Healey are to be congratulated on obtaining the passage of this measure on the last day of the session. We thank all Members of Congress who supported it. The American Labor movement appreciates the loyal support it received from citizens throughout the Nation, who wrote and urged their Senators and Representatives to vote for it.

A high-salaried lobby of manufacturers, sweatshop employers and crooked chiselers came to Washington in a last effort to kill the measure. They were unable to head it off.

The Walsh-Healey Bill is now an Act on the Federal Statutes. It will be a great advantage to those Labor Unions which have adopted a Union Label because this emblem is the best guarantee that products are manufactured under the conditions required in the new legislation.

Great Preacher, Who Rose From a Job in a Welsh Coal Mine

A wave of sympathetic feeling swept over the nation at the announcement of the death of Dr. S. Parkes Cadman at Flatbush, N. Y., on July 12. For several days he had been critically ill, but his indomitable will kept him alive though his recovery was looked upon as hopeless.

The life history of Dr. Cadman, who rose from a job in the coal mines of England to become the most popular preacher in this generation, reads like an Alger romance. Great native ability was combined with hard-won cultural acquirements, making a combination impossible to resist.

On the radio, his cheery voice and kindly advice on daily problems submitted to him by perplexed truth seekers will be greatly missed. He was essentially a preacher, a minister of God, without attempting to remould the universe along ultra philosophic lines. He was free of religious prejudice, an uncompromising exponent of religious toleration. He adorned his own particular faith and gave light and consolation to those of any and all others.

At the age of 71, one year past the Biblical allotted span, he goes to his well earned reward, mourned and to be long remembered by the thoughtful and reverent throughout the world.

Lumber Workers Strike in Northern Idaho

Spokane, Wash., July 8 (ILNS).—Two thousand lumber workers have walked out of the lumber camps in Northern Idaho. The strike is against a subsidiary company of the Weyerhauser Interests.

The men demanded a 25 per cent increase in wages, time and a half for overtime and Sunday work, better working conditions and elimination of contract mess halls. The lumber company lets contracts to feed the men in mess halls at so much per, and the natural result is the serving of low-quality food, badly cooked.

Come to Atherton's For Your Summer Furniture

You will be sure to find just the furniture you need for home, camp or cottage.

Complete lines of gliders, reed and fibre furniture, beach chairs and porch rockers.

Before you purchase, make it a point to see the latest styles at any one of Atherton's three Maine stores.

Make shopping at Atherton's a habit.

ATHERTON'S

The Leading Furniture Store in

LEWISTON — PORTLAND — WATERVILLE

IMPORTANT BENEFICIAL POINTS IN NATIONAL SECURITY ACT DEFINED IN SUMMARY OUTLINED BY OFFICIALS

The progress of social security still moves on and on, to its long deferred but inevitable development. With unemployment compensation laws already enacted in one-fourth of the States, and appropriations of many millions of dollars made by Congress to defray the Federal Government's current contributions to the Social Security Act, increased public interest is naturally aroused.

As a member of the Social Security Board, which administers the Act, Arthur J. Altmeyer has submitted a condensed description of the main provisions of the measure, showing the particular points of protection afforded thereby. The summary follows:

The Act permits all the States, Territories and the District of Columbia to receive Federal funds for the following purposes:

1. aid to the needy, 2. aid to the blind, 3. aid to dependent children, 4. administration of unemployment compensation systems.

In order to receive these funds, a State must submit to the Social Security Board for approval, its plans to aid needy individuals, and its unemployment compensation law.

The Social Security Board is also authorized to administer a Federal system of old age benefits which will provide, after 1942, regular monthly retirement incomes to workers 65 years of age and over, in proportion to the wages which they received from commercial and industrial employment.

The Social Security Board is composed of a chairman and two other members, appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate." The Board's administrative functions in Washington are carried out by separate bureaus, each handling one branch of the system as a whole.

Twelve States, and the District of Columbia, already have unemployment compensation laws, covering about 40 per cent of the 18,000,000 workers who will be afforded this protection when all the States of the Union have similar laws.

Radio Workers' Union Not Recognized As A. F. L. Organization

According to a communication received from the American Federation of Labor, under date of June 20, the Worcester Central Labor Union is advised that the organization known as the United Electrical and Radio Workers of America is in no way related to, or affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. For this reason, the communication stated, it cannot be accorded official recognition by State Federations, City centrals, Federal labor unions or any other organizations affiliated with the A. F. of L.

Acting in a rebellious manner, and refusing to abide by decisions rendered by the Executive Council on questions of jurisdiction, are given as reasons for this action on the part of the A. F. of L.

Produced in Portland By Portland Workers

"THE FUEL THAT SAVES YOU MONEY"

PORTLAND DOMESTIC COKE is Portland's own solid fuel for home heating and is guaranteed by us to give you absolute and complete satisfaction. It is clean. It is easy to handle. It leaves little ash, does not clinker, and there is no sifting necessary. There's no smoke, no soot, no odor. It gives you a quick, hot fire, or a slow fire at will. It will heat your home with complete satisfaction regardless of what the temperature outside may be. And IT SAVES YOU MONEY. Just one single ton—a trial ton—will convince you.

PORTLAND GAS LIGHT COMPANY

6 Temple St. — Portland, Me.

TELEPHONE DIAL 2-8321

PORTLAND DOMESTIC COKE

"THE FUEL THAT SAVES YOU MONEY"

ASK FOR

GOOD'S

THE QUALITY FRUIT PRODUCTS

AT YOUR FOUNTAIN

The Rich Goodness of Ripe Fruit

FRUIT PUNCH, LEMON & LIME AND ORANGEADE

PUT UP IN PINTS AND QUARTS FOR HOUSEHOLD USE.

ALSO, THE NEW GRENADINE MIXER, Manufactured by

J. E. GOOLD & SON

201 FEDERAL STREET PORTLAND, MAINE

Clifford J. Murphy Co.

STOCKS & BONDS

178 Middle Street Portland

Dial 5-5134

Bathing Caps — All Kinds — 9c to 39c

Bathing Shoes — 39c and up

Beach Balls — 25c and up

TOYS — For the Beach

Garden Hose — 50 ft. $2.98 — With Nozzle and Coup.

Tennis Shoes — Ladies' and Men's / Girls' and Boys'

Rubber Sponges — SPECIAL — 9c ea.

Bath Sprays — 49c and up

Ponchoes — Camp Blankets — Oiled or Rubber

Beach and Lawn Umbrellas

PORTLAND RUBBER CO.

259 MIDDLE STREET

PORTLAND MAINE

The Labor News

Official Newspaper of the
MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR
Published Monthly by
THE MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR
Under Supervision of Chelsea A. Waldron, Frank C. McDonald, Clarence R. Burgess, Charles McHale, Committee.
P. O. Box 84, Augusta, Me.

The Official Organ of Organized Labor in Maine, Devoted to the Promotion of the Welfare of the Wage Earner and the Prosperity of Industry Through a Better Understanding and Cooperation Between Employer and Employe.

An Exponent of a Square Deal for Both Sides. Constructive in Policy. Independent in Politics.

Subscription, One Year 50 Cents. Price per Copy, 5 Cents

Entered as second-class matter November 14, 1922, at the Post Office at Augusta, Maine, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

President—Chelsea A. Waldron, Portland.
Treasurer—Richard W. Gustin, P. O. Box 107, Bangor
Secretary and Legislative Agent—Clarence R. Burgess, P. O. Box 84, Augusta.

Vice-Presidents
1st District—Frank C. McDonald, 48 Gilman St., Portland
2nd District—
3rd District—Charles B. Finley, Augusta.
4th District—Arthur G. Cook, Bucksport.
5th District—Benjamin J. Dorsky, Bangor

JULY, 1936

Gadsden Flogging Outrage is Purely Local Issue

"Hands Off" Policy by Court Encouragement to Employers to Continue Fight Against Union Activities.

Recent events are proving—though no student of history needed proof—that the meanest, worst and most dangerous mob is composed of men who are seeking their own financial advantage by crushing out all opposition to their will by lawless mass violence.

In one of the cotton districts of Arkansas, members of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union are on strike. Their present pay is 75 cents for a day of totally indefinite length; and they are asking $1.25 for a 10-hour day. Member after member of this union has been beaten up by gangs mustered and financed by the landlords.

This is bad enough, in all conscience. But just the other day, a man and woman from outside the strike belt, who ventured into it to learn the truth about a report that one tenant farmer had been beaten to death, were themselves seized and flogged, and warned not to return on penalty of death.

In Gadsden, Ala., where the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. has a plant, a meeting was held at which Sherman H. Dalrymple, president of the United Rubber Workers, was to speak. Dalrymple was arrested during the meeting by the sheriff of the county, taken to the courthouse grounds, and there, still in charge of the sheriff who looked on throughout the ceremony, was beaten half to death. The downright heroism of his wife, who saw the beating, and carried her half conscious husband 20 miles before she could find a doctor, is all that has kept Dalrymple alive.

Here are two cases of employers encouraging and doubtless paying for mob violence as a means of keeping down wages and holding their employes in subjection. According to the Supreme Court, this is purely a "local issue". But somehow, it doesn't seem that way to citizens who know that mob violence is one of the most contagious of mental diseases; and who hold the doctrine that workers have a right to organize without being mobbed.

Sales Tax Is Legacy of World War

Revenue From Gasoline Tax Most Pleasing to Financiers But Fear Exists It May Be Extended to All Other Commodities.

Users of motor cars in the United States bought 16 billion gallons of gasoline last year, and paid state taxes totalling $619,000,000. There is also a Federal tax, the yield of which was not given by the Bureau of Public Roads, which compiled the figures. The average state tax is put at 3.8 cents a gallon.

In a depression such as this country has been obliged to endure and which, even yet, is not over, the states need all the money they can collect, and sometimes a good deal more. The gasoline tax is a sure revenue producer, and is not half so unpopular as one might think. Yet there is a distinct danger in this levy. The gasoline tax is a sales tax; its yield is a constant incitement to harassed legislators to try other sales taxes; and always the spokesmen of great wealth are at hand to boost the sales tax as a substitute for taxes levied in accordance with ability to pay.

Shortly after the World War, there was a very vocal and well financed drive to cut income taxes, especially surtaxes, to the very bone, and make up the revenue lost in this proceeding by a general sales tax. Andrew Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury; Reed Smoot, leading Old Guard of the Senate; Elbridge Gary of the Steel Trust; Thomas Lamont for the House of Morgan, and Otto Kahn for himself—all told the virtues of the sales tax. The New York Times lent itself to this propaganda. Mellon did not express his sentiments to the general public; but, according to the elder La Follette, he stated them very forcibly to the Senate Finance Committee.

The scheme was blocked; but hope springs eternal in the financier's breast, and the gasoline tax encourages him.

Canada Has Its Troubles Also With Courts

New Deal Measures Met With Same Fate as In This Country, But Hopes Lay in Higher Tribunal.

The government of Canada, according to advices from Ottawa, will appeal from the decision of the Canadian Supreme Court which knocked out a large part of the Canadian New Deal. From the highest court in the Dominion of Canada, the case will go to the highest court in the British Empire, the Privy Council, or Judicial Committee of the House of Lords. If the Privy Council agrees with the Supreme Court of Canada, the matter will be considered settled. If the Privy Council holds that the Dominion government of Canada has authority to pass these laws, they will go into effect.

No outsider can do more than guess at the outcome of this appeal; but there are two reasons for guessing that the Privy Council will revalidate the condemned laws—at least in part.

First: The unemployment insurance measure, knocked out by the Supreme Court, is closely modelled on the British plan that has been working for many years. It is a little difficult to imagine the Privy Council, a body of home-bread Britishers, denying the Canadian national government powers which are exercised by their own national government.

Second: The Canadian constitution on one point is exactly opposite to the constitution of the United States. Our constitution says that powers not expressly delegated to the central government are reserved to the states or to the people. The Canadian constitution says that powers not expressly given to the provinces are reserved to the central government.

However it may come out, the fact remains that the peoples of that Commonwealth of Nations which we call the British Empire have the habit of making their governments do anything which the peoples want them to do. They may take a roundabout road to their goal, "a reeling road, a rolling road", as Chesterton put it; but they generally get there at last.

Validity of Wagner Act Now Before Supreme Court

Action Sought to Enjoin National Labor Relations Board From Holding Hearings to Determine Status of Employes, Up for Final Decree.

The constitutionality of the Wagner Labor Relations Act has, for the first time, been brought before the Supreme Court. The National Labor Relations Board has issued a statement in effect that the case at issue would not permit a fair test of the law.

The case is being contested by the Bradley Lumber Company, of Warren, Arkansas, in a suit appealed from the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals. This action sought to enjoin the Board from holding hearings in connection with a strike in the plant of the company last August.

The contesting company stated in its brief that the Wagner Act, seeking to guarantee collective bargaining rights to workers, destroyed freedom of contract. It also claimed that it was engaged in purely intrastate business, which the Federal Government had no authority to regulate. Thus far, the Bradley company has sustained two court defeats on this issue, and is now carrying it to the United States Supreme Court for final adjudication.

Upon the face of the record, the position of the lumber company is plainly one of open and obvious opposition to the recognition of unionism, or of the rights of labor, in any contractual sense. That the individual worker should be expected, or required, to endeavor to make a bargain with a powerful corporation, standing merely on his own personal rights and privileges, is too absurd for consideration.

Collective bargaining is the commonsense way of dealing with the employment of labor on a large scale. Once settled and agreed upon, the employer can proceed to make contracts without the fear of sudden and disruptive labor turnovers, whether through a strike or a lockout. Collective bargaining makes for industrial stability. Sound in principle, it is the backbone of the Wagner Labor Act.

Even should the Supreme Court fail to uphold the compulsory feature of the law, it would not prevent the steady growth of the principle amongst those more enlightened leaders of industry. They sanely realize that there can be no real industrial stability which is not based upon a contented working community. In that fact, alone, rests the ultimate universal acceptance of the principle of collective bargaining.

What Would Dr. Townsend Do With the Unemployed?

Criticism of Present Plan to Provide Work for the Unemployed by Noted Doctor Leads One to Ask Above Question.

In his severe criticism of the Administration's plan for keeping a goodly portion of the nation's unemployed at work, Dr. Townsend evinces one of two things, "either profound ignorance or lack of comprehension of the basic causes underlying our economic national disaster, or a deliberate Machiavelian planned attempt to discredit and totally wreck the American principle of government."

These are pretty strong words coming at this time, when the veteran doctor anticipates the votes of millions of workers—who benefited tremendously from the Administration's New Deal policies—to rally to his cause at the November elections.

While not thoroughly converted to the Townsend Plan it is known, however, that many are more or less in sympathy with the move. At least they are giving study and consideration to it, but among these are millions who fully realize conditions as they existed four years ago, when President Roosevelt took the reins of government, and have not forgotten how his plan made it possible for them to secure employment after several years of suffering and hardship.

All who look back to those deplorable days fully realize that something besides fine words were needed to patch up these serious existing conditions, and are not unmindful of the fact that criticism of the Administration did not come until Big Business had gotten back on its feet, and felt secure for the future.

In his criticism of President Roosevelt, Dr. Townsend joins with leaders in the Liberty League and others, who oppose New Deal policies because they are compelled to share in the expense of providing for those who, as a result of mismanagement of the nation's affairs prior to 1933, were on the verge of starvation.

In the opinion of many people, there are some good points regarding the Townsend Plan and also in those principles comprising the Union for Social Justice. It is our belief, however, that such severe criticism of the President's policies to keep several millions of people at work will go a very short way toward winning votes at the November election.

With business improving by leaps and bounds, with some industries having almost reached peak conditions, and a future that "tops" anything since the hey-day of 1928, it is in our opinion poor policy to try to convince 45,000,000 workers that the nation is on the downward path.

LABOR MUST BE ON GUARD

How little can be done alone is shown by the recent report of Ralph M. Bashore, secretary of the Pennsylvania State Department of Labor and Industry. He found, on a careful special inspection that:

One-fourth of the employing firms are violating the laws against child labor, or the laws designed for the protection of women in industry.

Thirty per cent of the firms inspected carry no workmen's compensation insurance.

Nearly 37 per cent permit the existence of hazards forbidden by the fire and panic act.

Fifty-seven per cent of the elevators used by workers did not have proper certificates of safety. And,

Seventy-one per cent of the power boilers were likewise uncertificated—which generally means uninspected.

Laws on all these subjects are necessary and right. But back of the law is needed an alert public opinion; and above all, organization among workers to enforce their lawful rights and protections. The need for unions was never better shown than by this special inspection in Pennsylvania.

PUBLIC FAVORS CCC CAMPS

A poll taken by the American Institute of Public Opinion shows that 82 per cent of the nation is in favor of continuing the Civilian Conservation Corps camps for the employment of jobless young men.

The CCC was organized to enroll unemployed young men between the ages of 18 and 25 to protect and improve the nation's forest lands and similar constructive work. The boys are given a cash allowance of $30 per month, of which at least $23 are sent to dependents. In addition, they are provided with food, clothing and medical care.

The authorized strength of the CCC is 350,000. The enrollment of 51,871 recruits from unemployed youths to bring the camps up to their maximum strength is now under way.

The 1935 convention of the American Federation of Labor declared that the CCC camps "have provided the most notable experiment upon a nation-wide scale for adjusting American youth to the machine age," and urged a continuance of them and the further expansion of their educational service.

NEW YORK MINIMUM WAGE LAW

John J. Bennett, Jr., attorney general of the State of New York, and Henry Epstein, solicitor general of the same state, have asked the U. S. Supreme Court for a re-hearing on the New York minimum wage law, knocked out by a five-to-four decision a few weeks ago. The brief making this request says that the "Court misconstrued the basis of the petition (of the state) and thereby omitted properly to appraise the scope of the review sought."

In reality, the state from the first has challenged the binding character of the Adkins case, in which, 13 years ago, the Supreme Court knocked out the minimum wage law for the District of Columbia. The opinion of the Court, by Mr. Justice Butler, did not take up this challenge; but merely assumed that the Adkins case, bitterly criticised by Chief Justice Taft at the time and by all social reformers ever since, is a perfect thing and altogether lovely.

Time For Bankers to Sing Small

With Suspension of 5642 Banks From 1921 to 1929 Because of Lack of Proper Governmental Supervision, It is Poor Policy for Bankers to "Squawk" About Present "Interference."

One L. E. Wakefield, a Minneapolis banker, made a hit with the American Institute of Banking in its annual meeting at Seattle the other day. He demanded that the government "withdraw from business", and all the assembled bankers did say "Amen!" He scored "government interference with the rights of citizens," but refrained from telling what interference galled him so. Probably it is the nosey habit of government bank examiners.

As for withdrawing from business, which doubtless means the banking business, there was a time when the government never looked sharply toward a bank. That was in the period from 1921 to 1929—and here is a list of the banks that "suspended" in that period: 1921, 501; 1922, 354; 1923, 648; 1924, 776; 1925, 612; 1926, 956; 1927, 662, 1928, 491; 1929, 642. Total, 5,642.

In other words, the banks, left to themselves, managed to close the doors of 5,642 banks in nine years of vaunted 'prosperity' Is this a record which invites confidence? In the same period, less than half a dozen banks failed in Great Britain and Canada. But the bankers for whom and to whom Mr. Wakefield was speaking went on in their complete liberty from government interference until more than half the banks of the country had closed their doors and President Roosevelt shut up the rest to keep them from crashing.

It would be wisdom as well as good manners for American bankers to "sing small" until, at least, the country has had time to forget their utter and complete incompetence.

Congress Has Not Exercised Its Powers

U. S. Court of Appeals Says This Is Case of National Labor Board Against the Associated Press.

The National Labor Relations Act was upheld in its first test case in the United States Court of Appeals. Three judges unanimously decided that Congress had not exceeded its powers in enacting that form of legislation. Adding force to this decision was the fact that out of six such cases the court also upheld the law in all but one instance, on constitutional grounds.

Most prominent among the cases was an action by the National Labor Relations Board for an order enforcing a ruling against the Associated Press in the Morris Watson case. As a former employe of the Associated Press, Watson had complained to the board that he had been discharged on account of his activities as vice-president of the American Newspaper Guild. The court sustained the board which recently upheld Watson, after a hearing before a special master. The A. P. was ordered to reinstate Watson with back pay since the date of his discharge.

The contention of the press association that it was not engaged in interstate commerce was over-ruled by the court, which held that the unfair labor practices provisions of the law were violated. The other four cases involved denials of injunctions asked for by contestants of previous decisions of the Labor Board.

The one solitary case in which the Board was ruled against, involved a clothing manufacturing firm. Such manufacture, the court held, was not interstate commerce within the meaning of the law.

HUMAN SACRIFICE

(Providence News-Tribune)

It is a sad commentary on the type of civilization we have in this country that a two-day holiday should have cost the lives of 389 persons. In only a few States were there no fatalities resulting from celebration of Independence Day and Sunday. it was the highest death list in five years.

Apparently as a nation we are beginning to learn the lesson of safety with regard to use of fireworks. Most of the casualties were victims of drowning, automobile and airplane accidents. Burns from fireworks, nevertheless, continued to send thousands to hospitals or to doctors for treatment. But on the highway and at the beach and lake front, death took no holiday on the 160th anniversary of the independence of the United States.

Perhaps this stark tragedy was to have been expected in a country that every year kills more persons on its highways than die in a good sized battle. Evidently neither the lessons of road safety nor the use of extreme caution in the water have been learned sufficiently. We shall register horror at the latest appalling totals, express indignation in a few instances, and let it go at that. Few of us will accept the figures as possibly a reflection of our own contribution to the death list. Yet as a nation we are careless and we shall continue our reckless way until the casualty roll climbs to even more alarming proportions. We must take seriously the task of education in safety. Yet there is one grain of comfort. Five years ago there were nearly 500 deaths. We have reduced the toll considerably. But need there be any human sacrifice?

Fellow Trade-Unionists

COOPERATION is the world's best sales force. The extent to which we employ it measures our business. Organized Labor believes in COOPERATION and rests upon that foundation. As the foundation is constructed, so stands the institution.

Business succeeds as it COOPERATES with its patrons. Business and Labor need each other. Either without the other would soon destroy both.

The Labor News is the medium whereby this COOPERATION can be established.

Advertisements on these pages indicate a desire to establish CO-OPERATION and continued friendship with Organized Labor.

In pursuance of the movement which has for its purpose the urging of working people to give their support to reliable firms that have shown a friendly attitude toward the cause of Labor, we feel that our advertisers are justly entitled to your good will and COOPERATION.

It does not follow that concerns which may not be represented here are unfair; nevertheless, those represented here have demonstrated their friendliness and, other things being equal, they are deserving of your earnest support and CO-OPERATION.

WHAT THEY SAID ABOUT LINCOLN

If President Roosevelt winces occasionally under the barrage of criticism laid down by his foes, he may find solace in an article by Carl Sandburg in the "Red Book" magazine. It is entitled, "Lincoln Goes to Gettysburg." It is the story of the preparation, delivery and reception of the two-minute address delivered by the Great Emancipator on the famous battlefield on November 19, 1863.

The "Gettysburg Address" is now universally cherished as a classic, but the day after it was delivered the Chicago "Times" said:

"The cheek of every American must tingle with shame as he reads the silly, flat and dish-watery utterances of the man who has to be pointed out to intelligent foreigners as President of the United States."

And the London "Times" correspondent wrote: "Anything more dull and commonplace would not be easy to produce."

But the people had a keener appreciation of values. One year later Lincoln was kept in the White House by a "landslide".

Not so long after that, as Lincoln lay dead, the London "Times" had the decency to apologize for its libels it had printed concerning one of the world's noblest characters.

"Unusual" Gain Made in Jobs and Wages in May, Says Labor Sec'y

Employment and payrolls in manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries showed an upward trend in May, for the third consecutive month, the U. S. Department of Labor reported. Employment gains in May put 88,000 wage earners back to work. Weekly pay rolls showed an increase of $6,700,000.

Statistics for March, April and May usually show a decline and Secretary of Labor Perkins called the gains "most unusual."

"A comparison of employment and payroll in May, 1936, with May, 1935, shows increases of more than 650,000 in number of workers employed and nearly $36,000,000 in the earnings disbursed weekly to workers in these industries," the Secretary said.

In the sixteen years that these figures have been collated by the Labor Department, contra-seasonal rises in employment and payrolls for March, April and May previously have been noted in only two years—1922 and 1933.

In addition to revealing a new high level in employment and payrolls since the depression, the figures showed large increases in durable goods employment. The payroll gain in the durable goods industries was almost 25 per cent above the figure of May, 1935.

FOR GREATER VALUES

PATRONIZE THE LEADERS IN BUSINESS OF

RUMFORD

Who Cater to the Wants of Trade Unionists and Their Families

FOR BETTER SERVICE

He Who Hesitates May Lose An Import Business Opportunity

Our LOAN Services

Real Estate Mortgages—
To buy or refinance home properties.

Modernization Loans—
For the repair and improvement of real estate.

Commercial Loans—
For business purposes.

Collateral Loans
With stocks or bonds as security.

Many an individual has missed a good business opportunity because of lack of ready funds.

An established connection with this bank, even in a modest way, develops a financial friendship that may prove of inestimable value to you when business opportunities arise.

YOU ARE INVITED TO DISCUSS YOUR NEEDS WITH US

THE RUMFORD NATIONAL BANK

RUMFORD, MAINE

Member of the Federal Reserve System

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION $5,000 MAXIMUM INSURANCE FOR EACH DEPOSITOR MEMBER

VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN STARTED TO BRING OXFORD PAPER MAKERS' LOCAL BACK TO ITS FORMER HIGH STANDING

Officials of Oxford Paper Makers' Local 22 are preparing a vigorous drive in hopes of bringing back the organization to its former standing, not only as one of the best, largest and most active local unions in the State, but to reach the 100 per cent membership standing it formerly enjoyed for many years.

Greatly changed working conditions since a goodly number of members dropped the union, caused a loss of prestige that made it difficult for the local to make progress in wages and conditions, and those remaining see the immediate necessity for taking collective action.

Included in the drive will be a movement to increase the demand for union label products. This will apply in particular to union made tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, clothing, hats, shoes and other furnishings, barber shops, and not to say the least, union made beer.

Your correspondent was present at the hearing last week relative to the strike at the Norway Shoe Company's plant. In the course of the proceedings, when salaries and profits were mentioned, his thoughts reverted to the attitude taken by owners of the Endicott-Johnson Shoe Co. who instead of reducing the wages of their workers, cut their own salaries and the incomes of all salaried people employed by them.

Union Men Discharged

When discussion of unionism revived in the Spring of 1935, 120 out of the 200 molders immediately expressed a desire to join the union if the company did not interfere. The first union meeting on August 9, 1935, was spied on by Bill Brown, the plant policeman, and by an employe stool pigeon. Three days later discharges of union workers began, and in nearly every case experienced workers were replaced by less skillful non-union men.

Sutton, employed by the company for eight years, was replaced by a newcomer who had worked in the foundry for only a few days, and shortly afterwards Sutton was given notice to move from his house, which was owned by Andrews. Tom Ray similarly was ejected from the foundry by Trotter, the Cleveland Chief of Police, and Ray later was given three days notice to move from his company house.

In the decision the Board points out that disputes in the stove manufacturing industry in 1934 and in January to September, 1935, resulted in 147,121 man days of idleness, of which a large proportion were the outcome of difficulties in regard to union recognition and discrimination.

Official Spied on Union

In combating strikes at the foundry in 1926-27, it was revealed that Hurt hid behind a door at a union meeting until he was discovered; that on another occasion the company's two timekeepers were discovered listening under the floor of the building where a union meeting was going on; and that Andrews, chief foreman, tried to force Millard Sutton, an employe, to perjure himself in an injunction suit by testifying that strikers had called him a scab in an attempt to intimidate him into joining them. When he refused, Sutton was discharged.

INJUNCTION KICKBACK HITS REMINGTON RAND IN NATION-WIDE STRIKE

Unique Writ Issued at Cincinnati Forbids Typewriter Company from Attempting to Persuade Workers to Violate Agreement to Remain on Strike Until Present Controversy is Settled.

Cincinnati, O., July 21 (LNS)—One of the most amazing injunctions ever issued in the long and stormy history of such writs in industrial disputes has just been handed down here in the case of Remington Rand, Inc., big manufacturers of typewriters and office equipment, and officers of the Machinists and Metal Polishers' unions.

The corporation is plaintiff in the action, but the kick-back against the corporation is not unlike the back action of a Missouri mule.

Remington Rand is forbidden to seek to persuade strikers to desert the strike!

The restraining order is in two parts, the first part restraining the union representatives and members, the second part restraining the very corporation that sought the injunction.

Unlawful Acts Restrained

The portion restraining union members is in itself unique. It forbids for the most part acts that are in themselves unlawful, such as the use of violence or acts of coercion or intimidation.

Union members may not visit the strikers' homes in groups of more than two. They may not use abusive language or use the word "scab" and they must not interfere with free ingress and egress through plant gates. The union may not have more than 126 pickets on duty at the plant at one time.

Company "Enticing" Forbidden

And then follows the amazing second section, directed at and restraining the corporation in the following language:

"A temporary restraining order is hereby issued by this court restraining and enjoining said plaintiffs and each of them, and each and all of their agents, servants and employes from inducing or attempting to induce, from persuading or attempting to persuade defendants from breaking or violating their agreements to remain on strike and not to resume work at Remington Rand Inc., until the settlement of the strike, how so progress is made by agreement with the proper officials of the various unions involved in said strike, from any interference with the performance by defendants of their said agreement made with all persons signing the same, and from going to breach their said agreements, and from attempting by persuasive inducement or abusive publicity to induce any of the strikers under agreement which agreements are now in evidence to resume their employment until the settlement of the strike has been accomplished, but the plaintiff is not restrained from accepting any voluntary application for work from any striking employe whether [illegible] such agreement or not."

Workers Pledge Strike

The agreement among strikers which the employers are forbidden to seek to cause to be violated, is a typed document signed by all strikers in which all pledge themselves to remain on strike until the strike is settled through the authorized union officers.

It will be noted that strikers may seek to persuade strike-breakers by arguments and by visiting homes, but that company representatives may not even argue with strikers, and must not visit their homes or have agents do so.

The writ is a temporary injunction, signed by Judge Nelson Schwab.

John P. Frey, president of the American Federation of Labor Metal Trades Department was in Cincinnati counselling with union officers there and with union counsel, while the case was pending and in preparation.

LABOR BOARD SCORES BIG STOVE COMPANY FOR SPY WAR AGAINST UNIONISM

Tennessee Foundry Company Condemned in Strong Terms for Terroristic Campaign Against Molders' Union Members and Eight Discharged Employes Are Ordered Reinstated.

Washington, D. C., July 21 (LNS)—Exposing the Hardwick Stove Company, Cleveland, Tenn., as waging an unscrupulous war of spying against unionism, the National Labor Relations Board has ordered the company to reinstate eight workers discharged because they joined the International Molders Union of North America. The company, whose plant is the largest foundry in the South, has long been a bitter opponent of labor organization.

By spying on union meetings, evicting workers from their homes, and using the weight of the company's prestige in the town to suppress any attempt at self organization among its workers, the company is held to have repeated, during the past year the same tactics by which it destroyed union organization in the plant during 1916-17. The Board's decision finds no evidence to uphold the stove company's contention that the discharge occurred as a normal reduction of force, nor does it accept, in view of repeated spying by company officials on union meetings, the assertion that the company had changed its labor policy to conform to the National Labor Relations Act.

Record of Spying Plain

On the evidence produced at a hearing last March before Trial Examiner Ira M. Beddows, at Chattanooga, Tennessee, the Board summarizes its conclusions as follows:

"The record abundantly establishes that after the passage of the Act, as well as before, respondent sent spies to union meetings, that it attempted to buy off union men individually, that it terrorized would be union members by massing company officials in front of the meeting halls. Those who attended union meetings respondent demoted, discharged, refused to reinstate to employment, ejected from company property and from company houses. As Commissioner of Police, vice-president of the Merchants' Bank of Cleveland, director of the Cleveland Chair Company, president of the Cherokee Hotel Company of Cleveland, and close associate of the other foundries in Cleveland, C. L. Hardwick, president of respondent, is a power in the community whose latent disapproval alone might well deter a worker from asserting his rights. The record shows that C. L. Hardwick actively pursued the men here in question with the reprisals which, as Commissioner of Police and intimate of the other foundry operators in the town, he could easily command."

The company's unyielding resistance to unionism appeared in the testimony of Hurt, its vice-president, who stated that he had been trained by the founder of the company to believe that "union organizers had horns," and that the company had always been resolved to discharge men who joined a union.

Springfield Situation Explained at N. E. Typos. Convention

Included among reports submitted by delegates representing local unions, at the annual convention of the New England Conference of Typographical Unions, held at Hotel Preston, Swampscott, on Monday and Tuesday, June 22 and 23, was an explanation of the present status of the situation as this concerns Springfield Typographical Union, Local 216, by President Harris.

"The strike is still on," he said. "The publishers failed to live up to their agreement made with the State Board of Arbitration, and the result is that a large portion of our members have left Springfield and only a few are working two or three days a week."

Mr. Harris said under the agreement all strikers were to be taken back according to seniority, but that when the men returned to work only a few were hired and these have been kicked around, and given only a few days' employment a week.

"Twenty-eight of those who stayed in Springfield, hoping to be 'put on' haven't worked an hour since the State Board was supposed to have settled the strike." He said the union has done what it could to care for these men, but that the limit of their resources has been reached, and he appealed to the delegates to bring this forcibly to the attention of their respective locals.

Some of the men among the 187 members whom the company refused to re-instate in their former positions, he said, have lost their all, including their homes, and President Harris pictured conditions as most deplorable, and made an earnest appeal for help.

"Everything possible has been done to win the strike," he said, "and the union was not responsible for lawless acts as reported by the press."

The election of officers resulted in the election of Harold V. Feinmark of New Haven, as president; Charles M. Lyon, Lynn, first vice-president; Thomas G. Bagley, Providence, second vice-president. The selection of third and fourth vice-presidents, and the place for holding the 1937 convention was referred to the executive board for action. Jesse W. Buss was re-elected secretary-treasurer without opposition.

A special feature of the convention was the banquet commemorating the 50th anniversary of Lynn Typographical Union, at the Hotel Preston, at which Congressman Connery was the principal speaker.

The convention was opened by Charles M. Lyon, president of Lynn Typographical Union, who introduced William A. Nealey, representing the Lynn Central Labor Union; Freeman M. Saltus, publisher of the Worcester Labor News, and other speakers.

The convention was presided over by William L. Connolly, president of the N. E. C. T. U., who made an extended report concerning the past year's activities, and announced he had already started a survey of conditions in the New England territory at the request of President Howard of the I. T. U.

The election of vice-presidents to serve on the executive board to replace those whose organizations were not represented at the convention, and the next place of convention, will be decided at the next meeting of the executive board.

COOK ELECTRICALLY

Because it is the IDEAL way

for it is HEALTHFUL

and it is ECONOMICAL

RUMFORD FALLS LIGHT & WATER COMPANY

RUMFORD, MAINE

This Store Yours . . .

When the thought turns to the purchase of DIAMONDS, WATCHES or JEWELRY, it is most natural that you should come to this store to fill your desires.

Here you know that you will receive Jewels of only the finest quality and newest designs; each article properly priced and sold to you with HONOR-BOUND RELIABILITY.

It is upon this standard of service that we have won public confidence and made this store Your Store.

RUMFORD JEWELRY CO.

81 CONGRESS STREET RUMFORD, MAINE

RUMFORD FALLS INSURANCE AGENCY

Insurance

OF EVERY KIND

H. E. Longfellow C. W. Lovejoy

THE Joseph Sinert Store

The Store of Sterling Values

Knit Tex Top Coats
Worstex Tex Suits
Saxon Weave Suits
Middy Shade Suits
Kayton Shirts
Melton Hats
Nunn-Bush Shoes

A store to Clothe the Entire Family

Joseph Sinert Store

WALDO and OXFORD AVE. RUMFORD, MAINE

Phone 118-W

FRANK M. TAYLOR

BASEBALL GOODS
FISHING TACKLE

Wholesale and Retail

Cigars, Cigarettes, Pipes, Tobacco, Matches and Candy

32 HARTFORD STREET RUMFORD, MAINE

EVINRUDE Hooded Power Outboard Motor $55 f. o. b. Mfr.

Now You can own a genuine "Hooded Power" Evinrude for only $55 complete! The Evinrude Sportsman gives up to 7 mile speed on rowboats, skiffs, canoes, etc. Weighs only 24½ lbs.! Sturdy, dependable, easy to start. Sealed underwater silencing. Call and see it!

N. G. MORRISON

RUMFORD, MAINE

98 CONGRESS STREET

H. W. PRAY CO.

DEPARTMENT STORE

MOST UP-TO-DATE STORE IN TOWN

"Buy Gifts That Last"

SUCH AS THE NEW

ZENITH RADIOS

The Best Assortment of Room Outfits

Individual Pieces and Small Furnishings Featured by The

RUMFORD FURNITURE CO.

99 CONGRESS STREET RUMFORD, MAINE

COME IN AND TRY OUR

LIGHT LUNCHES
ICE CREAM
SODAS, BEER

THE SPA

Phone 62

DORION'S CASH MARKET

Meats and Groceries

COR. WALDO and OXFORD AVE. RUMFORD, MAINE

Clough and Pillsbury

Fishing Tackle

Sporting Goods

Guns and Ammunition

Hardware and Paints

Philgas Distributors

TELEPHONE 390 RUMFORD, MAINE

THANK YOU . . .

Union members and their families and friends who, through patronizing our new Rumford store since its recent opening, have satisfied us that people in this section welcome the opportunity of being able to buy Style-Right Dresses, Coats and Suits at Money-Saving Prices.

ROXY DRESS SHOPS, INC.

82 CONGRESS STREET

Stores in Greater Boston and New England

WE CATER TO UNION MEN AND THEIR FAMILY NEEDS

UNITED 1¢ TO 99¢ STORES

WHERE YOUR DOLLAR WORKS OVERTIME !

142 Congress St. Rumford, Me.

Union Men and Their Families

TRADE AT THE

NELSON FURNITURE CO.

48 OXFORD AVE. RUMFORD

FARM SERVICE STORES, Inc.

Wholesale and Retail

Grain, Feed and Flour

TELEPHONE 24 RUMFORD, MAINE

TEL. 409-W

RUMFORD CUT PRICE MARKET

GROCERIES, MEATS and PROVISIONS

202 WALDO STREET RUMFORD, MAINE

BEST WISHES FROM

Attorney PETER M. McDONALD

ROOM 5

114 CONGRESS ST. RUMFORD, ME.

Expert Greasing and Repair Work

LET US SERVICE YOUR CAR

Have It O. K.'d for Summer Driving

HALL'S GARAGE

TELEPHONE 928-W

RIVER ST. RUMFORD, ME.

Entire Proceedings
OF THE
32nd Annual Convention
OF THE
Maine State Federation of Labor
Held in Calais, June 9-12 1936

TUESDAY A. M., JUNE 9th

Pursuant to the Constitution, the 32nd Annual Convention of the Maine State Federation of Labor was called to order at 10 a. m., June 9, in the Noocone Hall, by Wilfred Gagnon, chairman of the Convention Committee. The invocation was given by the Rev. Percy Cotton, Pastor of the Episcopal Church of Calais.

Address of welcome on behalf of the City of Calais by Mayor Clarence Beckett.

Address of welcome on behalf of the Woodland Central Labor Union by President William Shay.

Address of response on behalf of the delegates by Vice-President Benjamin J. Dorsky.

Address by Governor Louis J. Brann who advised the enactment of legislation in conformity with the National Social Security Act.

Report of Credential Committee

To the Officers and Delegates of the 32nd Annual Convention of the Maine State Federation of Labor.

Greetings: Your Credential Committee has examined the credentials of 19 delegates, representing 17 locals and two Central Labor Unions, and recommend that they be seated, as follows:

Clarence R. Burgess, Painters' 541, Augusta; Leo Ashey, P. S. & P. M. W. No. 88, Bucksport; Arthur G. Cook, P. S. & P. M. W. No. 88, Bucksport; Benjamin J. Dorsky, Moving Picture Operators' 388, Bangor; Emile D. Duchesne, P. S. & P. M. W. No. 27, Woodland; Charles B. Finley, Carpenters' 914, Augusta; Richard W. Gustin, Central Labor Union, Bangor; Wilfred Gagnon, Paper Makers' 146, Woodland; Chester Griffin, Stationary Firemen No. 330, Woodland; Frank G. Higgins, Carpenters' 459, Bar Harbor.

Frank D. Johnson, Central Labor Union, Woodland; Ralph W. Leavitt, P. S. & P. M. W. No. 80, Old Town; Frank C. McDonald, Street Railway Employes' 714, Portland; James P. McClusky, Carpenters' 2406, Woodland; John M. Shirley, Electrical Workers' 1057, Woodland; Jerome C. Smith, P. S. & P. M. W. No. 80, Old Town; Howard C. Woodside, Street Railway Employes' 714, Portland; Chelsea Waldron, Moving Picture Operators' 435, Rumford, Alonzo P. Young, Painters' 142, Bar Harbor.

Respectfully submitted.

CLARENCE R. BURGESS
EMILE DUCHENE

On a motion by Howard C. Woodside, it was voted that the partial report be accepted and the delegates be seated.

Convention Committees

Following are the convention committees named by President, Sergeant-at-Arms James P. McCluskey:

Credential Committee—Clarence R Burgess and Emile Duchene.

Committee on Law—Reports — Chelsea A Waldron, Howard C Woodside and Arthur G. Cook.

Committee on Executive Council Report—Frank D. Johnson, Frank E. Higgins.

Committee on Legislative Agent's Report—Wilfred Gagnon and Frank C. McDonald.

Committee on Resolutions — Leo Ashey, Ralph W. Leavitt and Howard C. Woodside.

Committee on Constitution—Jerome C Smith, Wilfred Gagnon.

Committee on Courtesies—Frank E. Higgins, Frank C. McDonald.

Committee on State of Organization —Charles B. Finley, Richard W. Gustin, Chester Griffin.

Committee on Press Reports—Clarence R. Burgess, Jerome C. Smith.

Report of President Dyer

To the Officers and Delegates to the 32nd Annual Convention of the Maine State Federation of Labor.

Greetings: In that I have been President of this great organization, I feel it has been a great privilege to have served you. And, it has been my privilege to have done something beneficial, and of lasting value to you and my fellow-men, I shall always be proud to have done my part on behalf of Union. And I will always feel that it has been possible only through the combined efforts of you and your people, and your fine cooperation and support.

It is with some pleasure that I note there is a new feeling, a new respect, manifesting itself among the people of our state toward the State Branch, that was missing so short a time ago. The various heads of departments of the State and Federal Governments are acknowledging our existence in ways not apparent twelve months ago. The answer is "respect", and I sincerely hope it will be the intention of whoever shall succeed to the office to build up this factor until the people of the State of Maine will look with pride and respect to the labor principles and honor we all aspire and build our hopes of unionism upon.

We have all made mistakes this past year. They will become more apparent as time goes along. But I sincerely hope you will know that it is by these same mediums we learn. Your Executive Council has labored faithfully that your interests may be honestly furthered, and Unionism be raised to a new high in the future. I can, in the light of past associations with this fine group of men, only ask you to give them the consideration of re-election they have so richly deserved.

I shall deal briefly upon the activities of my office, for I feel that your Secretary-Treasurer will give you the major points of the activities of this organization's year's business.

During the month of June, 1935, following the last convention, I was busy on local affairs. The local unions here were in the midst of a reorganization campaign. During this time I attended as many meetings as possible, attempting to give all the aid and assistance in my power to make the campaign successful.

I went into the Town of Dixfield at the request of some ex-union members; to talk over the possibilities of re-organizing their union. The impression I received was that it might be possible to do this with much labor. The fact that several Socialists were willing to assist, lent considerable weight to the thought.

In July, we made more contacts with the employes of this mill. The result was that they have agreed there were so small a group I felt it impractical to continue at that time. The employer, whom we knew to be antagonistic toward us, could so easily discharge these few and replace them, that I felt a worse impression would be left in this community than to organize could do possible good.

I made one trip into Pittsfield to consult on important matters with the Secretary. These pertained to routine and special matters left over from the Executive Council meeting, held the evening of the close of the convention.

I attended all meetings of the local unions and Central Labor Union possible without loss of time (work).

In August, I attended the mass meeting held in Old Town for the purpose of building up old unions and forming new ones. This was the result of a great organization plan worked out by the Fifth Vice-President. Later I was invited to attend another such meeting in this same town, but because of the cost to be too great, and that the officers of that district were doing a splendid job, I did not attend. Later, I made a trip into North Jay to interview the president of the Stone Cutters' Union but was unable to locate him then or later.

In September, I attended the Labor Day celebration held in Brunswick and the following day Brother McHale and myself, in company with Harry Russell and Dr. Cruickshank, met Mr. Packard, Commissioner of Education, in relation to Workers Education for Maine. Your Secretary's report will no doubt detail this meeting.

A special invitation attended the monthly meeting of the Maine State Textile Conference, held in Bridgeton. I urged the local to affiliate with us, but the meeting adjourned without any action being taken.

I made plans for Mr. Russell to conduct a series of meetings in behalf of the Workers Education Bureau in Rumford. This is a form of education that I feel is a necessity in every locality, if unionism is to grow and expand.

I took up the matter of organization with Presque Isle, but still in effect, requesting that he or the Unions holding jurisdiction in the State either send organizers or to provide the State Branch with funds to promote organization within the trades now neglected. No plan failed.

During October, I made attempts to contact Mr. Abrahamson on matters pertaining to WPA work, but failed to get any results. I did receive notice that nothing was known as yet, of that the 40c story.

I also visited the newspapers of Portland in the interests of the stand taken by the State Branch on the Port of Portland, especially our Portland Locals were reported to me as dissatisfied with the press release on the same. It was also well known that they understood the release of news on the matter in the convention report was unofficial. I had made a press statement in favor of this undertaking following my meeting with Secretary Burgess in July.

I went to Livermore Falls on labor matters, where union spirit is poor. The workers have not felt the effects of the depression in the least, having worked almost full time throughout the lean years. Some old-timers are willing, but the rank and file are cold to unionism yet.

Received an invitation to attend the Textile Council meeting at Skowhegan, but being unable to be present personally, I sent such a party in my stead. I agreed to assist them in results, as you no doubt know, were handled by the established political machines, the entire ticket having candidates thrown out. This was done despite the fact it was unconstitutional to do so.

In November, I held a meeting with WPA Director Abrahamson. I appealed for prevailing wages and an increase in wages, which plans were rejected. This meeting was attend by a large Portland delegation, and the Federation was represented by Bros. McDonald, McHale and myself.

Labor abuses and like matters were discussed, particularly the employment of good workers who had lost jobs after the 15th of May. In these matters we received some encouragement and found that things were corrected as per agreement with Mr. Abrahamson.

During December my time was taken up with the organization work of the Federation. This was enlarged by my understanding to analyze the labor set-up in Maine and a real effort to successful work out a cheap, yet effective, method of organization. I shall speak further of this matter in my recommendations.

In January we held the second meeting of the Federation. We took up the special and routine matters of our official duties. These have been reported to your locals in the usual way. The Textile Council held a meeting the day previous, which I was able to attend, arriving in Bangor early enough to make a trip to Old Town, where the meeting was held.

I also held conversations with State Commissioner of both major parties, regarding the proposed 1936 law in their platforms. I was assured support by both groups.

February 1 was an inactive month. I attended to routine duties and a trip to further the cause of Labor by political contacts.

March 1 made trips into the small industrial communities of Oxford and Franklin Counties in line with organization study.

In April I went to the South Paris Manufacturing Co. to study the possibility of organizing the plant. This other small plants, among which Barry's Mills will be a big point. These plants represent about 2,000 employes.

I have recommended to President Green, who asked for this investigation, that a special organizer be put into the field and maintained for several months, or award the Federation sufficient money to place a man in the field.

In May I held a meeting in South Paris as I had not gotten all the information included in the February or April report. Also visited the Bethel plant, Hale, Roxbury and Andover. The information given in this report was collected at this time. Also visited Dixfield in this study twice, and Wilton, to see if the shoe plant could be interested. I repeat, it is a possibility.

The year held many disappointments for me. I had bright hopes that the work of the State Branch would reach a new high, that workers would find the end of NRA an incentive to join unions in an effort to hold the pitiful gains they had made. The story, however, is otherwise. Locals have fallen, men have forgotten. We have held our own, but that is not enough.

Since last year's convention, Labor has again felt the strong hand of employer group and the Supreme Court, in the form of unconstitutional decisions by the Court in the Rail Pension decision and the Guffey Coal Act. I cannot say that I feel disappointed in these acts. Too many years experience with Labor has, I suppose, taught me that whenever the worker believes he will receive benefits equal to his desires, he will forget to pay dues and depend upon his politics friends to do such they be, to get him the things he wants. True, labor gained under the NRA, but this was only in the early days. As time rolled on, the figures show that organization fell off and the worker was willing to rest his cause in the hands of his political friends.

The fallacy of this procedure has been all too clearly defined by now, it seems to me, for the intelligent to again fall for the same old line of lesser, workers do fall for it. It should be plain to see that whatever the political wind creates in the way of benefits can just as easily destroy in another. The time has come for us to again reaffirm the tried and true policy of self-sufficiency. We have fought for years built up the unions we have today by direct action. We shall build greater when, and if we are taught to determine to force the employer to the conference table by reason of our economic strength. A strength behind the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and the eloquence of a high-priced corporation lawyer. Ours is a battle won by the blood and courage of great Unionists. Victories won by the sufferings of their bodies and the hunger of their families. If we fail to profit by experience, then, in this case, we are indeed less than men. The trail is plain, the plan has been made clear. Let's forget fancy theories of vote-hungry politicians and get back into the good old ways of winning by virtue of our convictions.

A good illustration of the method's success is to be found in the Textile Workers and United Mine Workers.

Organization campaigns some magical method," said a friend of mine not so long ago. "The workers do not understand, it seems, when you undertake to tell them the story. It is impossible to advance the theory of Trade Unionism with sufficient force to sell the idea story." And he said it not only us, but the large unions, as attested by this person's remarks.

I have spent much time studying the methods of the Textile Workers in organizing. Not only those, but of large and successful fraternal organizations as well. I shall not go into force, include in this report my recommendations on organization for your consideration.

I would suggest that this organization contact the A. F. of L. and all Unions having membership in Maine. Most of these have local unions and get together and by each contributing something, be able to have special Organization Director and Trade Unionism. These to be made as sound pictures. Along with these should go a good speaker. This equipment to be housed on some form of truck, taken from locality to locality and exhibited either at the sponsoring local union, or at a hall that will be well. This should also be enlivened by showing other types of pictures. The educational pictures should be for the type of craft or crafts desired to be organized.

Along with this, we should raise special funds to defray the expense. These should be run at dates and hours designed to reach all possible candidates for membership and be run on consecutive weeks for a set period and be well advertised.

These methods may cost a sum of money. But when we consider that the terms of money spent without results, the sum fades into insignificance as compared to possibilities. The speakers should be confined to persons fully competent to handle the situation.

I sincerely request your careful consideration of this matter in your convention.

The growth of the mining industry in this state will, I feel sure, result in a new industry here within a few years. The progress that we have witnessed of mining laws is now. A short study of the laws of California, Montana, Illinois and Pennsylvania will enable your Executive Council to draw a fairly acceptable group of labor laws covering this industry.

The Paper Making industry, another neglected industry, requires our attention. This is an industry of long standing in our state, which has been allowed to deteriorate through neglect. A close study will, I am sure, be rewarded with a renewed interest and an increase in wages employed.

While I tried to get all local unions in the state to affiliate with the Federation, and was unsuccessful, I still suggest you consider favorably action toward this end. Only unity of all can result in mutual understanding and concentrated effort result in victory.

I suggest that we continue the fight to eliminate the paying of less than prevailing wages on so-called relief jobs.

During the past months I have had the pleasure of watching the various political factions make up their election platforms. I note they have repeatedly refused to accept our suggested labor planks. The story is old and faded. We, the workers, have acted this same thing for innumerable years. The result has been identical. Though the individuals making them have been different. The fact that we have never succeeded in placing a majority of friends in office is of no surprise to me. The fact is the two other small plants, among which Barry's Mills will be a big point. These plants represent about 2,000 employes.

I have recommended to President Green, who asked for this investigation, that a special organizer be put into the field and maintained for several months, or award the Federation sufficient money to place a man in the field.

In May I held a meeting in South Paris as I had not gotten all the information included in the February or April report. Also visited the Bethel plant, Hale, Roxbury and Andover. The information given in this report was collected at this time. Also visited Dixfield in this study twice, and Wilton, to see if the shoe plant could be interested. I repeat, it is a possibility.

The year held many disappointments for me. I had bright hopes that the work of the State Branch would reach a new high, that workers would find the end of NRA an incentive to join unions in an effort to hold the pitiful gains they had made. The story, however, is otherwise. Locals have fallen, men have forgotten. We have held our own, but that is not enough.

Since last year's convention, Labor has again felt the strong hand of employer group and the Supreme Court, in the form of unconstitutional decisions by the Court in the Rail Pension decision and the Guffey Coal Act. I cannot say that I feel disappointed in these acts. Too many years experience with Labor has, I suppose, taught me that whenever the worker believes he will receive benefits equal to his desires, he will forget to pay dues and depend upon his politics friends to do such they be, to get him the things he wants. True, labor gained under the NRA, but this was only in the early days. As time rolled on, the figures show that organization fell off and the worker was willing to rest his cause in the hands of his political friends.

The fallacy of this procedure has been all too clearly defined by now, it seems to me, for the intelligent to again fall for the same old line of lesser, workers do fall for it. It should be plain to see that whatever the political wind creates in the way of benefits can just as easily destroy in another. The time has come for us to again reaffirm the tried and true policy of self-sufficiency. We have fought for years built up the unions we have today by direct action. We shall build greater when, and if we are taught to determine to force the employer to the conference table by reason of our economic strength. A strength behind the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and the eloquence of a high-priced corporation lawyer. Ours is a battle won by the blood and courage of great Unionists. Victories won by the sufferings of their bodies and the hunger of their families. If we fail to profit by experience, then, in this case, we are indeed less than men. The trail is plain, the plan has been made clear. Let's forget fancy theories of vote-hungry politicians and get back into the good old ways of winning by virtue of our convictions.

A good illustration of the method's success is to be found in the Textile Workers and United Mine Workers.

Organization campaigns some magical method," said a friend of mine not so long ago. "The workers do not understand, it seems, when you undertake to tell them the story. It is impossible to advance the theory of Trade Unionism with sufficient force to sell the idea story." And he said it not only us, but the large unions, as attested by this person's remarks.

I have spent much time studying the methods of the Textile Workers in organizing. Not only those, but of large and successful fraternal organizations as well. I shall not go into force, include in this report my recommendations on organization for your consideration.

I would suggest that this organization contact the A. F. of L. and all Unions having membership in Maine. Most of these have local unions and get together and by each contributing something, be able to have special Organization Director and Trade Unionism. These to be made as sound pictures. Along with these should go a good speaker. This equipment to be housed on some form of truck, taken from locality to locality and exhibited either at the sponsoring local union, or at a hall that will be well. This should also be enlivened by showing other types of pictures. The educational pictures should be for the type of craft or crafts desired to be organized.

Along with this, we should raise special funds to defray the expense. These should be run at dates and hours designed to reach all possible candidates for membership and be run on consecutive weeks for a set period and be well advertised.

These methods may cost a sum of money. But when we consider that the terms of money spent without results, the sum fades into insignificance as compared to possibilities. The speakers should be confined to persons fully competent to handle the situation.

I sincerely request your careful consideration of this matter in your convention.

The growth of the mining industry in this state will, I feel sure, result in a new industry here within a few years. The progress that we have witnessed of mining laws is now. A short study of the laws of California, Montana, Illinois and Pennsylvania will enable your Executive Council to draw a fairly acceptable group of labor laws covering this industry.

The Paper Making industry, another neglected industry, requires our attention. This is an industry of long standing in our state, which has been allowed to deteriorate through neglect. A close study will, I am sure, be rewarded with a renewed interest and an increase in wages employed.

While I tried to get all local unions in the state to affiliate with the Federation, and was unsuccessful, I still suggest you consider favorably action toward this end. Only unity of all can result in mutual understanding and concentrated effort result in victory.

I suggest that we continue the fight to eliminate the paying of less than prevailing wages on so-called relief jobs.

During the past months I have had the pleasure of watching the various political factions make up their election platforms. I note they have repeatedly refused to accept our suggested labor planks. The story is old and faded. We, the workers, have acted this same thing for innumerable years. The result has been identical. Though the individuals making them have been different. The fact that we have never succeeded in placing a majority of friends in office is of no surprise to me. The fact is the two

verse, I should have been surprised to see one. We are still voting for hand-picked candidates. This situation has grown so obvious through the years that labor has of late, in many states, turned to separate political action. The story is told from coast to coast, the Farmer-Labor party is on the move. National and International Unions are in favor of the move. The fact remains after all is said and done, that this plan offers us the only out from our distasteful position.

It is my opinion that we should join this parade for political freedom. It is high time we organized politically as well as economically. We need no outsiders to tell us the story. We know our needs, the method must emerge from ourselves.

I recommend the acceptance of the third party movement in Maine and believe we should get our machine in motion at once.

For this Fall I believe it the policy to support the accepted friendly candidates and suggest that you, by direct action, in convention here assembled accept for Governor, F. Harold Dubord and Louis J. Brann for the U. S. Senate. These are the most acceptable candidates I have knowledge of. I further recommend the candidacy of Mr. Smith as Representative from the Second District. These men are known to be fair. Why not support them now?

Some time ago, I said I still insist that following the year's experience, you should turn your every effort to the establishment of your own party.

Despite the disappointments we have suffered in the past four years, I shall maintain the present administration in Washington has really tried to fulfill its promises. The fact that the Courts and the capitalistic group have united to defeat every labor advance effort every new bit of legislation aimed at lightening the load of the nation's workers, is but an indictor of the truth of the matter. If it were not for the fact that we as a nation are being ruled by the courts and ruthless lawyers, this administration would create a new high point from poverty and want to enough for all, and a little more.

You as workers are gathered here today to carefully consideration for your future and the future of your children. You must realize that one own conscience that you look into the future. One the path of fascism and dictatorship, the other, communism. Yours is the choice. Better spend a few billions for relief than to spend the same amount in a useless war, as we did in 1917.

The task before this country have received in the previous administration $9,000,000,000 Relief has cost us less than $4,000,000,000 Are we to support the banks of this nation and do less for our needy?

Five million children come from the schools this year—150,000 more colleges alone—to swell the ranks of the unemployed Thirteen million are now idle. When will this end?

Only in the minds of men we take the steps necessary to either curb the Supreme Court by a Constitutional amendment, or if we shall the same people we will be free by electing those we know to be our friends to recommend President Roosevelt for Chief Justice. Or, we may, if we prefer ask this convention to take action to indigment of this great effort on the part of that great Brother Unionist, Major George L. Berry.

This has been an effort to get labor and manufacturers together on a mutual basis for the purpose of discussing their mutual problem at round table conferences. That it has been successful is pointed out is illustrated by the support State Federations, National Unions and the A. F of L. have given this movement. A truly great humanitarian and great men, is responsible for this organization to support Major Berry and his Committee for Industrial Cooperation, copies to be sent to the President, the Vice-President, the Secretaries of Labor and Commerce and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, is all that is necessary.

Many things remain to be said, but your time is valuable will be worn now, and you will be anxious to be done with all this.

Therefore, in closing, let me say it has been a pleasure to face and be associated with you in the past year. My associates have been ever courteous, and the experience has been at once an education and a pleasure. As such, it will always be one of fond memories.

I have always been wholeheartedly in favor of a strong State Federation of Labor, and hope the time will come when it will be well be second to none in this respect. If I shall in any way be able to assist in the promotion of your interests, to assist you in building up the ranks of Labor, you may be more than willing to do what I can.

I am, by this action, severing myself from you, only in that I cannot be with you this coming year. Considering my work and health needs, I shall be with you, however, in spirit always.

To my successor, I wish good luck. To you, the rank and file, I wish the best of everything, and promise that Rumford will not be missing from the roll when the roll is called another year, if it is humanly possible to avoid it. With best wishes, I am

Fraternally yours,
JEAN DAVINSON, Pres.
Maine State Federation of Labor.

Report of Vice-President, First District

To the Officers and Delegates of the 32nd Annual Convention of the Maine State Federation of Labor:

Greetings: I have the honor to submit a brief report of my activities as Vice-President of the First District during the past year for your consideration and approval.

During the month of June, preceding our convention, I attended and addressed seven meetings of local unions, also cooperation by assisting our State movement and by subscribing for our official newspaper.

On July 1, I was called upon by the officers of Textile Workers' Local 2225 of Brunswick for advice and assistance in arranging plans for the Labor Day celebration, which was endorsed by our last convention.

After many conferences with officers and members of this union, and plans were completed, all requirements concerning the use of the union craftsmen were carried out, and a very successful Labor Day was celebrated at our college town of Brunswick.

Due to extensive appeal made by friends of one Gustave Sedergnist, who was a member of the Paving Cutters' Union at Tenants' Harbor, and was facing deportation to Sweden, I brought the matter before our next meeting of the Central Labor Union and investigated his case. After correspondence with President Green, the C. L. U. decided nothing could be done to help Brother Sedergnist, and since that time he was given a fair trial by the Immigration Department on appeal to the United States Circuit Court at Boston.

During September and October many complaints were received concerning the allotting of work and wages, etc., of the WPA workers of our State. Relative to this, I refer you to what I have already reported the result of conferences held with Administrator Abrahamson.

During the year I attended four meetings of the State of Mainers, Inc., but apparently this organization has fallen by the wayside for lack of funds, while a certain group is now promoting an organization with similar aims, known as the Portland Chamber of Commerce Committee on Expansion and Development of the City of Portland. Labor has joined hands, hoping that some good will result from these new ventures.

On February 10, I went to Worcester, as instructed by the Executive Board, to arrange agreement concerning our official newspaper, The Labor News.

On March 2, I went to Boston at the request of Brother Frank McHale of Mara, to discuss plans to organize the Boot and Shoe Workers of Portland, and the entire State. I also attended said meeting in a large attendance, being of the International Ladies' Garment Workers, who were on strike at that time in Worcester.

During March I advised with Newman Jeffrey, general representative of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, in regard to organizing work sent to Portland by Vice-President Kramer of the International Ladies' Garment Workers, in view of establishing a full fledged organization but continually refusing union conditions to the workers, pickets were placed at their shops. All manner of attempts were made by the manufacturers to defeat the pickets. When they resorted to the authorities of the City to take the pickets away, they were advised to go to the courts After a two-days hearing, the injunction was denied by Judge Thaxter on March 25, and the case was appealed to the full court and was argued by attorneys for both sides, with Chief Justice Charles F. Hunt presiding on June 3rd and decision was withheld At my suggestion, President Green sent in Organizer Frank P. Fenton to aid in the same people we will be free by electing those we know to be our friends to recommend President Roosevelt for Chief Justice. Or, we may, if we prefer ask this convention to take action to indigment of this great effort on the part of that great Brother Unionist, Major George L. Berry

This has been an effort to get labor and manufacturers together on a mutual basis for the purpose of discussing their mutual problem at round table conferences. That it has been successful is pointed out is illustrated by the support State Federations, National Unions and the A. F of L. have given this movement. A truly great humanitarian and great men, is responsible for this organization to support Major Berry and his Committee for Industrial Cooperation, copies to be sent to the President, the Vice-President, the Secretaries of Labor and Commerce and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, is all that is necessary.

Many things remain to be said, but your time is valuable will be worn now, and you will be anxious to be done with all this.

Therefore, in closing, let me say it has been a pleasure to face and be associated with you in the past year My associates have been ever courteous, and the experience has been at once an education and a pleasure. As such, it will always be one of fond memories.

I have always been wholeheartedly in favor of a strong State Federation of Labor, and hope the time will come when it will be well be second to none in this respect. If I shall in any way be able to assist in the promotion of your interests, to assist you in building up the ranks of Labor, you may be more than willing to do what I can.

I am, by this action, severing myself from you, only in that I cannot be with you this coming year. Considering my work and health needs, I shall be with you, however, in spirit always.

To my successor, I wish good luck. To you, the rank and file, I wish the best of everything, and promise that Rumford will not be missing from the roll when the roll is called another year, if it is humanly possible to avoid it. With best wishes, I am

Fraternally yours,
JEAN DAVINSON, Pres.
Maine State Federation of Labor.

Report of Vice-President, First District

To the Officers and Delegates of the 32nd Annual Convention of the Maine State Federation of Labor:

Greetings: As the first year I have been Vice-President of the Maine State Federation of Labor it has been a pleasure to have been associated with you.

I submit a report of my activities for the year.

I have been in Dixfield four times, in Wilton three times, in North Jay three times. I have tried to organize the paper mills in Rumford, and have been in Bethel and South Paris at President Green's request. I have been to Pittsfield at the request of President Green, and attended the Textile Council meeting at Waterville at no cost to the State Branch. Also went to Augusta to see Mr. Packard, Commissioner of Education, in regard to workers' education. I went to Bridgeton on organization work, and was in Portland to see Mr. Abrahamson on matters pertaining to WPA wages. I have also been to Old Town for one meeting on organization work Skowhegan and Madison were visited by me at the request of President D'Avignon. In January we held the second meeting of the Executive Council of the Federation, and from there we went to Old Town where the Textile Council meeting was being held.

I went to Norway on June 6th, on the shoe strike situation, and called a mass meeting for June 13, 1936, at 10 a. m. After investigation, I had posters printed to be circulated among the shoe workers, and sent a telegram to the Boston office of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. Furthermore, I requested President D'Avignon to be present

I am not running for re-election, but feel that any time there is an opportunity for me to help in the organization work, I will be very glad to do so. At this time, I want to thank the officers of the Federation and all union members who have assisted me in my work during the past year.

To my successor, I wish the best of luck, and I know that at the end of his term of office he will be pleased to have been an officer of the Maine State Federation of Labor.

With best wishes, I am,

Fraternally yours,
CHARLES McHALE,
Vice-President, 2nd District

Report of Vice-President, Fourth District

I have really no report to make as I find that there is nothing I can do in my surroundings. I heard that Bucksport needs some attention but I live so long way from there so I called on my brother, the President, who lives only a few miles away, and ask of him to look into the situation over there. Benjamin Dorsky went over and looked after it for me, which means a large saving to the Maine State Federation of Labor.

I might add that shortly after I was elected Vice-President, I went to Calais and Old Town to see how things looked. I didn't ask any questions—just looked around. I found that the boys had gotten together and tried to get an agreement on wages and other things. The company had just received a big order, which the company then sent to Carolina and closed the shop for about six to eight weeks. I did not think that the time was ripe to try anything then. I do not think that much could be done right now.

I feel that if I were to try anything right now it would be more harmful to the workers here than beneficial The result would be, that the company would close this factory.

Respectfully submitted by,
WILFRED GAGNON,
Vice-President, Fourth District

Report of Vice-President, Fifth District

To the Officers and Delegates of the 32nd Annual Convention of the Maine State Federation of Labor.

I hereby submit my report for the past year. At the Executive Board meeting following the 31st Annual Convention at Rumford, I was requested to assist Vice-President Gagnon in the Fourth district in obtaining the affiliation of the Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Makers and Longshoremen's locals of Bucksport. These locals are now affiliated with the State Branch.

Next, I assisted the Bangor local of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in trying to form an organization at the Hathaway factory in Waterville.

Following this, I requested and received permission from President D'Avignon to attempt an organizing campaig in Old Town with the object in view of creating enough locals to start a Central Labor Union, there being enough trades to do this, and to secure new affiliates for the State Federation

I then attended a meeting of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers' Local 80 of Old Town and requested assistance. They gladly agreed to do this only morally, but physically and financially

A series of mass meetings were then held Among the prominent men who spoke in the cause of Labor at these meetings were Judges Higgins and Axtrel of Old Town, Organizer Allen of the U. T. W. of A., and Vice-President Sullivan and Taylor of the P. S. & P. M. W. International Union.

The State Federation was represented at the different meetings by President D'Avignon, Secretary Burgess, Vice-President McHale, Treasurer Gustin and myself.

Although our complete object was not obtained, very encouraging was the result of this campaign. The membership of Local 80, P. S. & P. M. W., was increased. Textile local of Old Town was given a new lease of life The demand for Union Labels' goods was increased and the workers of Old Town were made Union-conscious

During the Winter months, my sphere of activity was naturally limited. I attended a meeting of the Typographical Union in Bangor, in an attempt to secure their affiliation to the State Branch, due to financial difficulties this was impossible at this time. I assisted the Painters' Local to obtain a 60 per cent increase in their membership. I attended a meeting of the Textile Council at Old Town, at which time they voted to affiliate with the State Branch. The next day I attended a meeting of the Executive Board at Bangor.

My experience of the past year in the fifth district has shown that action is needed, that finances are needed. In order to obtain the first, we must have the second The finances of the State Branch are inadequate to deal with this need. Assistance must be obtained from the A. F. of L. or the International Unions. Build up the man-power of the affiliated locals, create new locals, and the legislative program will take care of itself.

Respectfully submitted,
BENJAMIN I. DORSKY,
Vice-President, Fifth District.

Report of the Secretary

To the Officers and Delegates of the 32nd Annual Convention of the Maine State Federation of Labor.

Greetings: As Secretary, it becomes my duty, and a pleasure, to submit for your consideration a report of my activities together with a financial statement covering from all sources from June 1st, 1935, to May 31st, 1936.

RECEIPTS

Total collections for June, 1935	$1.77
July	259.73
August	38.82
September	25.68
October	285.01
November	99.24
December	55.96
January, 1936	432.23
February	105.97
March	16.09
April	238.03
May	144.42
Year	$1762.97
Receipts divided as follows:	
Dues for general expense	$ 348.25
Tax for legislative work	1033.65
Affiliation fees	8.00
Receipts from The Labor News	372.07
Total receipts	$1762.97

DISBURSEMENTS

1935—Paid Treasurer:

July 31	$ 108.01
August 12	176.86
September 30	101.16
October 18	156.00
October 24	35.55
November 15	51.12
December 13	101.98
December 31	99.50
January 15, 1936	151.44
February 15	166.14
March 31	226.14
May 19	235.86
May 29	167.65
Total	$1762.97

Throughout the year ending May 31, 1936, one Local has withdrawn—P. S. & P. M. W. No. 25, Rumford.

There have been four new organizations that have become affiliated with the State Federation, as follows: Pennsbscot Chemical No. 491, Old Town; Longshoremen No. 1357, Bucksport; Paper Makers' 261, Bucksport, and P. S. & P. M. W. 88, Bucksport.

The following Locals are in arrears two quarters or more: Central Labor Union, Augusta, 8 quarters; Cotton Textile Workers' 1778, Augusta, 4 quarters; Paper Makers' 146, Bangor, 6 quarters; P. S. & P. M. W. 57, Augusta, 6 quarters; Stationary Firemen 323, Augusta, 6 quarters; Barbers' 708, Biddeford, 3 quarters; Plumbers' 241, Bar Harbor, 7 quarters; Plumbers' 717, Bath, 3 quarters; Textile Workers' 2225, Brunswick, 3 quarters; P. S. & P. M. W. 37, East Millinocket, 7 quarters; Kennebec Local 1916, Fairfield, 5 quarters; P. S. & P. M. W. 17, Madison, 4 quarters; Brickmakers' 1, Masons 2, Portland, 4 quarters; Maine Conference of Bricklayers, Portland, 4 quarters; Carpenters' 1446, Portland, 6 quarters; Barbers' 101, Rumford, 4 quarters; Paper Makers' 9 Rumford, 4 quarters; Woodsmen Workers' 2021, Skowhegan, 4 quarters; all; Carpenters' 1249, No Vassalboro, 8 quarters; Worsted Workers' 1802, Waterville, 4 quarters; Textile Workers' Local 795, Waterville, 4 quarters.

The standing and reported financial condition of the above locals has been referred to the above locals has been referred to the above locals has been referred to

court and no additional costs should be taxed against him.

Entry may be: "Judgment for Plaintiff for $14.51 Debt or Damage and $8.54 costs of Suit. Trustee charged for $11.13. Plaintiff to recover costs accruing in this Court against Trustee to be taxed by the Clerk of Courts."

Dated this 22nd day of July, 1935.

HERBERT T. POWERS,
Justice Superior Court—Presiding.

On March 10th, a communication was received from President Green requesting two or three copies of the Old Age Assistance Plan for Maine which has been approved by the Social Security Board. This request was forwarded to Commissioner of Labor Charles O. Beals, with the following result:

May 4, 1936.

FRIEND CLARENCE:

I am returning the letter enclosed of William Green, and in reply will advise that I have been to Mr. Leadbetter's office, and he informs me that the Old Age Assistance Plan for the State of Maine at present consists of 101 typewritten pages—that changes are being made in the plan, which necessitates amendments every day or so, and that they do not plan to have the document printed until after the final draft is completed—at which time I will be pleased to see that copies are placed in your hands that you may forward them to President Green.

Very truly yours,

CHARLE O. BEALS,
Commissioner of Labor.

These communications were reported to the Executive Council.

In conclusion, may I express my sincere appreciation to all members of the Executive Council and officers of local unions for the support you have given me during the past year. Any job seems easy to do alone, but with your help it has been a pleasure to attempt to perform the duties of this office. I am returning the trust to you with my best wishes for the success of the organization. My only ambition has been to attempt to serve the workers of Maine.

Respectfully submitted,

CLARENCE R. BURGESS,
Secretary.

RECEIPTS

June, 1935	
3 Bricklayers' Conference	$ 17.80
3 Woodland C. L. U.	3.73
4 Woolen Workers' 1792	2.65
5 Penobscot Chemical Fibre 80	17.88
12 Barbers' 101	3.66
15 Carpenters' 914	7.40
30 Paper Makers' 146	7.15
Total	$ 60.27
July, 1935	
8 Bricklayers' 7	$ 5.62
8 Millinocket C. L. U.	3.82
8 Bangor C. L. U.	3.91
9 St. Ry. Employes' 714	17.32
17 Carpenters' 974	7.40
17 Stationary Firemen' 69	5.17
11 Electrical Workers' 333	11.29
11 Electrical Workers' 222	3.19
15 Paper Makers' 22	9.00
15 Carpenters' 407	6.34
15 St. Ry. Employes' 721	4.54
15 Penobscot Chemical Fibre 80	18.88
20 Carpenters' 2400	3.19
20 P. S. & P. M. W. 26	3.58
20 Molders' 101	3.10
20 Paper Makers' 152	8.23
22 P. S. & P. M. W. 88	2.00
22 Quarry Workers' 4	1.96
22 Paper Makers' 23	6.53
24 Hod Carriers' 8	5.08
24 Woolen Workers' 1020	11.20
31 P. S. & P. M. W. 27	10.75
31 Carpenters' 517	9.13
31 Rumford C. L. U.	3.83
31 Plumbers' 615	7.28
31 P. S. & P. M. W. 88	22.00
31 Carpenters' 459	7.24
31 Painters' 112	6.16
31 Portland C. L. U.	2.73
31 Woodland C. L. U.	3.73
Total	$208.74
August, 1935	
10 Paper Makers' 261	$ 8.61
12 Longshoremen 1357	11.40
12 Moving Picture Op.'s 458	3.73
14 Painters' 541	7.60
17 Stagg Employes' 198	3.82
20 P. S. & P. M. W. 26	3.66
Total	$ 38.82
September, 1935	
3 Paper Makers' 27	$ 15.25
11 Barbers' 493	3.28
24 Paper Makers' 146	7.15
Total	$ 25.68
October, 1935	
4 Bricklayers' 7	$ 5.62
7 Electrical Workers' 333	11.29
8 Bangor C. L. U.	3.91
8 Carpenters' 621	9.50
9 Painters' 541	7.60
10 Carpenters' 517	9.13
12 Carpenters' 407	6.34
12 Woolen Workers' 1792	11.20
14 St. Ry. Employes' 721	4.54
14 Portland C. L. U.	6.25
14 Carpenters' 2400	3.46
15 Machinists' 1490	8.36
15 Quarry Workers' 4	2.23
16 St. Ry. Employes' 714	16.78
16 Longshoremen' 1357	9.40
16 Paper Makers' 22	4.95
17 Hod Carriers' 8	4.00
23 Carpenters' 459	7.06
23 Molders' 101	3.10
24 Millinocket C. L. U.	7.64
24 Carpenters' 348	19.05
28 P. S. & P. M. W. 26	7.24
28 Painters' 142	6.16
31 Plumbers' 717	7.95
Total	$187.24
November, 1935	
4 P. S. & P. M. W. 88	$ 2.00
4 Paper Makers' 23	5.53
7 Electrical Workers' 222	3.19
8 Rumford C. L. U.	3.83
8 Stagg Employes' 198	3.82
8 Penobscot Chemical Fibre 88	19.93
12 Barbers' 493	3.28
12 Paper Makers' 27	15.25
13 Stationary Firemen' 69	5.17
18 Woodland C. L. U.	3.73
21 Paper Makers' 152	8.23
27 Plumbers' 643	7.95
Total	$ 95.24
December, 1935	
5 Cotton Rayon' 2225	$ 35.46
19 Stagg Employes' 114	12.35
20 Paper Makers' 146	7.15
Total	$ 55.96
January, 1936	
3 Portland C. L. U.	$ 6.25
3 Portland 101	3.10
6 Molders' 101	6.20
6 Stationary Firemen' 69	5.17
7 Electrical Workers' 333	11.29
7 Carpenters' 2400	3.46
9 Electrical Workers' 222	3.19
9 Stationary Firemen' 320	3.84
10 Carpenters' 407	6.34
10 Paper Makers' 261	13.22
10 Paper Makers' 27	15.25
12 Stereo. & Electrotypers' 111	12.40
12 Stereo. & Electrotypers' 11	54.00
12 P. S. & P. M. W. 12	4.18
12 Machinists' 1490	16.78
14 St. Ry. Employes' 714	4.45
16 St. Ry. Employes' 721	22.00
20 P. S. & P. M. W. 88	5.53
20 Paper Makers' 23	2.20
22 Quarry Workers' 4	
22 Barbers' 708	6.02
23 P. S. & P. M. W. 12	10.25
23 Carpenters' 658	22.12
23 Painters' 541	7.60
23 Carpenters' 914	15.92
24 Painters' 142	6.16
27 Carpenters' 517	9.13
28 Woolen Workers' 2020	11.20
28 Paper Makers' 152	8.23
Total	$336 09
February, 1936	
3 Carpenters' 455	$ 7.96
3 Carpenters' 621	8.59
3 Electrical Workers' 1057	13.60
4 Hod Carriers' 8	4.56
6 Stage Employes' 198	3.82
5 Moving Picture Op.'s 458	3.64
12 Paper Makers' 73	15.51
12 Barbers' 493	3.28
14 P. S. & P. M. W. 27	21.50
20 Moving Picture Op.'s 458	3.73
Total	$ 85.09
March, 1936	
4 Bangor C. L. U.	$ 3.91
10 Stage Employes' 624	7.95
17 Woodland C. L. U.	3.73
Total	$ 15.59
April, 1936	
1 Paper Makers' 146	$ 7.15
10 Stationary Firemen' 69	5.07
16 St. Ry. Employes' 721	5.35
16 Carpenters' 407	6.43
17 Machinists' 1490	4.18
17 Bricklayers' 7	10.59
14 St. Ry. Employes' 714	16.42
15 P. S. & P. M. W. 12	19.75
18 Electrical Workers' 1057	13.60
20 Electrical Workers' 333	11.29
20 Millinocket C. L. U.	7.64
20 P. S. & P. M. W. 88	22.00
20 Quarry Workers' 4	1.93
22 Carpenters' 2400	4.18
22 Painters' 541	7.60
23 Molders' 101	3.10
27 Painters' 142	6.16
27 Portland C. L. U.	6.25
28 Hod Carriers' 8	4.56
28 Stage Employes' 114	8.90
28 Carpenters' 517	9.13
29 P. S. & P. M. W. 26	7.24
30 Carpenters' 459	7.06
Total	$185.26
May, 1936	
2 P. S. & P. M. W. 27	$ 10.75
6 Stage Employes' 198	3.82
7 Woodland C. L. U.	3.73
9 Paper Makers' 146	7.15
14 Woolen Workers' 2020	11.20
14 Paper Makers' 23	5.53
15 Carpenters' 914	3.19
15 Bangor C. L. U.	3.91
19 Penobscot Chemical Fibre 80	29.02
19 Woolen Workers' 1752	2.23
25 Paper Makers' 152	7.83
28 Plumbers' 643	7.56
Total	$ 95.82

Report of the Treasurer

May 31, 1935—Turned over to Treasurer $151.27
July 16—Received from Secy. $109.01
August 12 ..... 176.86
September 30 ..... 101.15
October 24 ..... 150.06
November 8 ..... 35.55
December 13 ..... 51.12
December 31 ..... 110.93
January 15, 1936 ..... 90.50
February 6 ..... 151.44
March 2 ..... 166.14
May 19 ..... 226.71
May 31 ..... 235.86
..... 167.65
Turned over by Secy. $1762.97
Total received by Treasurer $1914.24

EXPENDITURES

June, 1935	
6 James A. Poole, convention expenses	$ 15.00
6 Almon B. Leavitt, auditing	12.00
7 Clarence R. Burgess, part of salary	25.00
14 James A. Poole, convention expenses	41.18
14 Finance Officer, A. L., convention hall rent	20.00
13 Henry Gagnon, printing ballots	4.00
Total	$117.18
July, 1935	
28 Charles McHale, expenses	$ 17.40
28 Sidney F. Jones, insurance	7.20
29 Printwell Printing Co., credentials	16.47
25 Clarence R. Burgess, postage, supplies	29.68
29 Clarence R. Burgess, balance of salary to June	57.50
	$128.25

Other matters referred to the Council by the Convention were again referred to the President and Secretary for further consideration. Adjourned at 5 P. M.

The second meeting of the Council was held in Bangor on January 12, 1936. All members were present. Several communications were read, discussed and voted to file. A communication regarding the possibility of having the next convention reported verbatim, was discussed, and the Secretary was instructed to write all locals making inquiry as to possible men or women members able to report the convention, verbatim, and probable cost.

A communication from the American Association for Labor Legislation read, requesting a contribution, and voted to contribute $5 for this purpose.

It was voted that Vice-President McDonald be authorized to go to Worcester and attempt to negotiate a written agreement with Editor Saltus, and report to the Executive Council.

The Secretary was instructed to write all affiliated Locals calling their attention to Resolution No. 17, relating to workers' education:

WHEREAS, The Federal Government has set aside about $50,000,000 for educational purposes, and

WHEREAS, A large portion of this amount can be used for workers' education, and

WHEREAS, The workers of Maine have not yet been made aware of this proposition, Therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the 31st Annual Convention, duly assembled, instruct the incoming Executive Board to take the necessary steps in conjunction with the State Commissioner of Education and the Workers Education Bureau, to secure the appointment of a State Director of Workers Education in Maine, and be it Further

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council cooperate with the appointed State Director in behalf of the workers of Maine.

It was voted that the Secretary write to all affiliated Locals, urging them to earnestly cooperate in the election of men and women on school boards favorable to labor, as per the following Resolution No. 21, adopted at the 31st Convention:

WHEREAS, If the Labor Movement is to endure we must prepare for its future, and

WHEREAS, In order that we may take an active part in the education of our school children, especially those in high schools, and

WHEREAS, That we may see that they may secure the best text books that will bear out Labor's philosophy and economy, Therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Maine State Federation of Labor go on record as a member of the Committee of this recommending the appointment of Federation to take an active interest in the proceedings of our various Boards of Education.

Resolution No. 27, relating to securing funds to forward our educational program, was discussed and it was voted to lay on the table for further investigation.

Itemized bills of all members of the Council, paid by the President and Treasurer, were read, discussed and approved, subject to the action of the next Convention.

It was voted to approve the appointment and activities of Secretary Burgess as a member of the State Highway Safety Committee. It was also voted to accept the report and approve the appointment of Secretary Burgess as an advisory member of the State Committee on National Youth Administration.

It was voted the Executive Council notify all local unions through The Labor News, that the Holyoke Wire Cloth Co. is on the "We Don't Patronize" list, and that the Secretary notify the International Union of this action.

It was voted to reiterate our endorsement of the State of Maine Pulp, Inc. and that Vice-President McDonald be designated as the official representative of the State Federation of Labor in such cooperation.

After considerable discussion on the Johnson bill, it was voted that the Legislative Agent urge the Maine Congressional Delegation to support a 30-hour week bill without loss of pay to piece-work workers.

It was voted that the Secretary write the story of the "Bangor Plan" to help near relatives of those killed with Bangor papers request the advice of Frank Morrison as to the legality of the plan.

The President was instructed to send telegrams to the A. F. of L. Executive Council, reiterating our request for funds to organize the textile area of Maine. Vice-President McDonald was instructed to wire W. D. Mahon, president Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes and Bus Operators, urging his support in this matter.

It was voted that the Secretary write Harry Hopkins to obtain wage rates and information applying to WPA work in Maine and the Quoddy Authority Project.

The Executive Council unanimously went on record as opposed to the security wage rate now paid by the WPA Administrator, and requested the prevailing wage rate be paid on WPA work in Maine.

The following communication from the Maine Textile Council was accepted, endorsed and plans are to be instituted to accomplish such legislation:

To the Executive Council of the Maine State Federation of Labor

The Maine Textile Council, consisting of representatives of the different Textile Locals of the State of Maine who are affiliated with the Maine Federation of Labor, which is the agency for Labor legislation enactment for the benefit of the workers, endorses and requests the Maine State Federation of Labor Executive Committee, at their meeting for January 1936, to place before and support the following activities at the coming session of the Maine Legislature:

WHEREAS, The Maine Textile Council, being representatives of the Textile Locals of the State of Maine, and

WHEREAS, The Maine Textile Council, realizes the value and need of labor legislation in Maine, so be it

RESOLVED, That the following resolutions, adopted by this Council be presented to the Maine Federation of Labor for their consideration and enactment:

First. That an Anti-Injunction bill similar to the bill passed by the State of Massachusetts, be enacted.

Second. That an adequate unemployment insurance bill be drawn up.

Third. That an adequate Old Age Pension bill be drawn up.

Fourth. That a State law guaranteeing the rights of workers to organize and insure collective bargaining be drawn up.

Fifth. That a revision of the Compensation Act be contemplated.

Sixth. That a prevailing wage scale of pay of the community be adhered to by all State, municipal or Federal government projects or work.

Seventh. That the personnel of the Labor Department be increased substantially enough to insure safe working conditions in the industries.

Eighth. That the Executive Council, in carrying out the wishes of the Convention through adoption of Resolution No. 7, request all political parties of the State in the next convention to adopt a Labor plank which would include the following: An Anti-Injunction Law similar to the Federal Norris-LaGuardia law; an adequate Old Age Pension law; an adequate unemployment insurance law; a law guaranteeing the rights of the workers to organize and bargain collectively; a revision of the present Workmen's Compensation Act to give greater benefits to injured workers, under a State Fund similar to the Ohio Compensation Plan.

It was voted that Vice-President McDonald and Secretary Burgess be authorized to contact political parties and submit labor planks for party platforms.

Meeting adjourned at 8:45 P. M.

The third meeting of the Executive Council was held in Calais on June 8, 1936. The meeting was called to order by Secretary Burgess. It was voted that Vice-President Dorsky act as chairman of the meeting.

Voted to dispense with reading of record of previous meeting. Brother McDonald reported that he had negotiated the following agreement with Editor Saltus in regard to the Maine State Labor News:

AGREEMENT

The undersigned, Freeman M. Saltus, Managing Editor for the News Printing & Publishing Company, of Worcester, Mass., agrees to pay to the Maine State Federation of Labor the sum of Two Hundred ($200) Dollars a year for the privilege of publishing the Maine State Labor News.

Said sum to include the printing of the annual proceedings of the Maine State Federation of Labor, and such other printing as provided for the Federation.

It is further agreed that, if business warrants doing so, this amount may be increased accordingly.

(Signed)
Freeman M. Saltus, Man. Editor
News Printing & Publishing Co.

It was voted to accept the report of Vice-President McDonald.

Secretary Burgess was authorized to organize major political party conventions and submit to have a suitable labor plank adopted in each party platform, with the following result, that each party adopted a labor plank favoring old age pensions, and pledged to support adequate legislation and amendments relation to protect the rights of wage earners. It was voted to accept the report.

The following letter that part of Vice-President McHale's report which referred to the Norway Shoe situation be referred to the incoming Executive Council:

In the absence of the President, it was voted that Vice-President Dorsky act as chairman in the opening of the convention.

At 5:30 a motion was carried to adjourn until 6:30.

The meeting was called to order by Vice-President Dorsky at 7 p. m., and it was voted that the following locals be suspended:

Textile Workers' 1778, Augusta. Textile Workers' 1916, Fairfield: Textile Workers' 2020, Skowhegan. Textile Workers' 1752, Waterville. Textile Workers' 1802, Waterville. Textile Workers' 795, Waterville. Paper Makers' 9, Rumford.

Communications

The following letter from Labor's Housing Conference was read by the Secretary and it was voted that same be made part of the Council's report, recommending it be referred to the Committee on Resolutions requesting an immediate report to the convention:

DEAR MR. BURGESS:

The Wagner-Steagen Housing Bill (S 4424-H R 12164) still has a chance for passage at this session of Congress, but it does pass, it will be due almost entirely to the active public support of Labor.

We have in cooperation with other organizations interested in housing been collecting all the endorsements by national state and local organizations throughout the country. These endorsements are being put into the Congressional Record at intervals, and we use them for pressure on individual members of Congress.

I find, in looking over the list, that the State of Maine is one of very few from which we have no endorsements whatsoever. Surely this does not mean that you don't need housing or new construction in Maine.

We must have, at the very least, a resolution by the Executive Board of your State Federation of Labor, which already has active backing for this bill from every state in the Union. Won't you please see to it immediately that the Maine State Federation of Labor is in support of this important piece of legislation? Then won't you get in touch with your own Congressional delegators? It would also be a help if you could get your City Council to adopt a resolution endorsing the bill. About 70 cities have already done so. Enclosed is a copy of a resolution adopted by the City Council of Portland.

Enclosed you will find some literature on the housing bill. About 20,000 copies of the Labor Broadside have been distributed at the request of local labor organizations.

Hoping to hear from you as quickly as possible, I remain, Sincerely yours,
CATHERINE BAUER,
Executive Secretary.
Labor Housing Conference.

Jean D'Avignon, President.

Dear Sir and Brother: I am writing to you today knowing that as a person interested in the growth of the Labor movement, you must be in favor of the maintenance of what is essential to any program which Labor must undertake.

In the threat of a danger of a new world war in which the United States may become involved, it is vital that Labor in its conventions take an unequivocal stand against war.

I am informed that the Maine State Federation of Labor is meeting in convention in June of this year. Undoubtedly, many anti-war resolutions will be presented before your body for passage. May I venture to suggest a few important items and which might be considered by your group?

1. Stating opposition to war except in case of invasion.

2/ Strengthening of neutrality legislation to include all war materials.

3 Nationalization of munitions and taking the profit out of war.

Labor has everything to lose and nothing to gain from the next war. Should the war start, Fascism and Fascism with its ruthless suppression of any group critical of its program, would mean the death of Labor. Labor movement does not stop war—war will stop Labor. Why not act now to prevent it? Next year may be too late!

I should very much appreciate it if you would be good enough to send me a copy of the resolution which is adopted by your convention which relates to the war-and-peace question.

Please write to me if I can supply you with information or material you may require.

Fraternally yours,
Asst. Secretary, Labor Dept.,
National Council for Prevention of War.

The Council recommended that this communication be referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

It was voted that the Council go on record as being in favor of sufficient and scientifically apportioned public fund for the support of an equalized public education program.

Voted to recommend that the convention authorize the incoming Executive Council to employ legal service to revise the Workmen's Compensation Law in conformity with labor's standards.

Frank C. McDonald and Richard W. Gustin was appointed to interview Governor Brann and Labor Commissioner Beals as to plan under which old age pensions are paid in Maine, and report to the convention.

Meeting adjourned at 10 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,
BENJAMIN J. DORSKY
FRANK C. McDONALD
CHARLES McHALE
WILFRED GAGNON
RICHARD W. GUSTIN
CLARENCE R. BURGESS

Report of the Legislative Agent

To the Officers and Delegates to the 32nd Annual Convention of the Maine State Federation of Labor.

Greetings: Whereas this has not been a legislative year, your Legislative Agent has no report to make.

Recommendations on legislative matters will be found in the Executive Council's report.

Respectfully submitted,
CLARENCE R. BURGESS,
Legislative Agent.

TUESDAY P. M.

Roll call of officers showed all delegates present except John M. Shirley, Chelsea A. Waldron and Alonzo F. Young.

Communications

Dear Sir and Brother: I have your letter of the 1st, extending an invitation to attend your 32nd annual convention to be held in Calais, Tuesday, June 9, 1936. I appreciate your courtesy and nothing would give me greater pleasure, but the work at headquarters at this time is so pressing that it will not be possible for me to avail myself of your kind invitation.

I have great faith in our state bodies, all legislative achievements for the workers depend on the strength and activity of the state bodies. Therefore, it behooves the workers to be properly represented through their local unions.

Kindly convey to your officers and delegates my best wishes for a constructive and harmonious convention.

With best personal wishes, I am,
Sincerely and fraternally,
W. C. BIRTHRIGHT.
Acting General President.
Journeymen Barbers' Int. Union

CLARENCE R BURGESS
Secretary Maine Federation of Labor.

Please accept my firm fraternal militant trade union greetings from this tomb of the living dead for successful convention. May your deliberations prove of great benefit in furtherance of aims and objects of your organization in defense of its membership in particular, and the entire labor movement in general. Don't forget those great working class soldiers who have spent a score of years in California dungeons because of their loyalty, devotion and fidelity to the trade union movement. We are desperately in need of immediate funds to complete present hearing on Habeas Corpus in California Supreme Court, at least ten thousand dollars is required. Our need is urgent, defense penniless. Won't you help us? Sincerely thank you for all past aid.

Fraternally yours,
TOM MOONEY.

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to certify that Messrs. Albert J. Jefferson and Fred Melenck are bonafide paid-up members of the Eastern Division of the American Wire Weavers' Protective Association and are couriers known and highly appreciated. Yours fraternally,

CHARLES C. BRADLEY,
National Secretary-Treasurer,
American Wire Weavers' Protective Association

On a motion by Howard C. Woodside, it was voted to accept these communications and make them a part of the records.

CLARENCE R. BURGESS, Sec'y.
Maine State Federation of Labor.

Was detained, arrive Tuesday night.
C. A. WALDRON.

On a motion by Frank C. McDonald, it was voted that this telegram be accepted and made a part of the records, and that C. A. Waldron be given credit for presence all day Tuesday.

On a motion by Emile Duchene, it was voted that the following who addressed the convention on their respective subjects, be seated as fraternal delegates:

William Warren, representing Glass Bottle Blowers' International Union; Frank Fellows, New England Representative, A. F. of L.; Lewis G. Hines, personal representative of President William Green; Ralph Hetherington, economic security and industrial safety, on all of which there is much helpful data and material here in Washington. Expert advice is also available.

You will be required by United States Department of Labor will be responsive to any calls your organization may make for cooperation, assistance or information.

Very truly yours,
FRANCES PERKINS,
U. S. Secretary of Labor.

The time having arrived (11 a. m.) for the closing of the polls, the chairman declared the polls closed, and the convention recessed until the Election Committee reported.

Report of Election Committee

Your Election Committee has attended to its duties and has the honor to report as follows: Total number of votes cast, 17.

Total number of votes cast for President, 17. Chelsea A. Waldron, 11; Frank D. Johnson, 6.

Total number of votes cast for Vice-President, First District, 16; Frank McDonald, 16.

Total number of votes cast for Vice-President, Third District, 15; Charles Finley, 15.

Total number of votes cast for Vice-President, Fourth District, 15; Wilfred Gagnon, 8; Arthur Cooke, 9.

Total number of votes cast for Vice-President, Fifth District, 15; Benjamin D. Dorsky, 15.

Total number of votes cast for Secretary, 14; Clarence Burgess, 14.

Total number of votes cast for Treasurer, 15; Richard W. Gustin, 15.

Total number of votes cast for Legislative Agent, 13; Clarence R. Burgess, 13.

Total number of votes cast for Convention City, 16; Bangor, 16.

LEO A. HENRY
JAMES McCLUSKEY
Supervisors.
HOWARD C. WOODSIDE
CHESTER GRIFFIN
Tally Clerks.

Chairman Dorsky declared the following officers elected for the ensuing year:

President, Chelsea A. Waldron; Vice-President, First District, Frank C. McDonald; Vice-President, Third District, Charles B. Finley; Vice-President, Fourth District, Arthur G. Cook; Vice-President, Fifth District, Benjamin J. Dorsky; Secretary and Legislative Agent, Clarence R. Burgess; Treasurer, Richard W. Gustin; Convention City, Bangor.

On a motion by Frank C. McDonald, it was voted that the report of Secretary be accepted and the committee be discharged with thanks.

Report of Committee on Constitution

To the Delegates to the 32nd Annual Convention.

We, the Committee on Proposed Amendments to the Constitution of the Maine State Federation of Labor, having studied both Amendments and Constitution, do recommend and approve:

To amend after word "Constitution" on first page of Constitution and Rules of Order, the following:

CONSTITUTION

Preamble

Recognizing the fact that the very instinct of self-preservation demands the closer union of all branches of organized labor in order that equality of right and privilege may be obtained for wage-workers, we, representatives of the trade and labor un-

My hope is that I may continue to enjoy the whole-hearted support of my friends, of organized labor and that they will spread the safety gospel among their fellows lest the substantial benefits certain to come to labor henceforth will not be denied them by crippling injury. Let us all work for the day when in the manufacture the things produced it will not be necessary for us to admit a painful byproduct of wrecked humans. To be with you men I know so well and regard so much would make me very happy indeed.

WALTER J. BRENNAN,
Dept. of Labor and Industry

It was voted to accept these telegrams and make them a part of the record.

Constitutional Amendments

Proposed amendments to the Constitution were read and referred to the Committee on Constitution.

On a motion by the Secretary, it was voted that Resolutions Committee be instructed to introduce a resolution on the subject of the Frank McCarthy Memorial.

At 11 a. m. it was voted to adjourn until 9 a. m. Thursday.

THURSDAY A. M., JUNE 11th

Roll call of delegates showed all present except John M. Shirley and Alonzo F. Young.

The Secretary read the following telegrams, which were accepted and voted to be made part of the records.

Am very sorry to have to advise that it will be impossible for me to attend your convention. Kindly express my greetings to the splendid group of the Union Label Trades Department has received from labor unionists and friends in Maine. I attribute this support to the initiative taken by the officers of the Maine Federation of Labor in support of the Union Label, Shop Card and Button.

I. M. ORNBURN

The following communication was read and referred to the Committee on Resolutions:

Will you be good enough to extend my greetings and best wishes to the members of the Maine State Federation of Labor in annual convention? At the 1935 legislative session, the following laws were enacted with the support of the State Federation of Labor:

Amendment of weekly wage payment law to include restaurants; requirement that all employers keep records of hours worked by all employees accessible to Department of Labor; boiler inspection code.

All of which were supported by the State Federation, that were not enacted and which, it is to be presumed, they will continue to support, include: Anti-injunction law in case in which it is; benefits under Workmen's Compensation Law, and acceptance of the Wagner-Peyser Act.

I hope your officers and members will feel free at all times to consult with the Department of Labor on any matters which concern them, wages, employment, payrolls, State Labor legislation, economic security and industrial safety, on all of which there is much helpful data and material here in Washington. Expert advice is also available.

You will be required by United States Department of Labor will be responsive to any calls your organization may make for cooperation, assistance or information.

Very truly yours,
FRANCES PERKINS,
U. S. Secretary of Labor.

The following was received (11 a. m.) for the closing of the polls, the chairman declared the polls closed, and the convention recessed until the Election Committee reported.

Report of Election Committee

Your Election Committee has attended to its duties and has the honor to report as follows: Total number of votes cast, 17.

Total number of votes cast for President, 17. Chelsea A. Waldron, 11; Frank D. Johnson, 6.

Total number of votes cast for Vice-President, First District, 16; Frank McDonald, 16.

Total number of votes cast for Vice-President, Third District, 15; Charles Finley, 15.

Total number of votes cast for Vice-President, Fourth District, 15; Wilfred Gagnon, 8; Arthur Cooke, 9.

Total number of votes cast for Vice-President, Fifth District, 15; Benjamin D. Dorsky, 15.

Total number of votes cast for Secretary, 14; Clarence Burgess, 14.

Total number of votes cast for Treasurer, 15; Richard W. Gustin, 15.

Total number of votes cast for Legislative Agent, 13; Clarence R. Burgess, 13.

Total number of votes cast for Convention City, 16; Bangor, 16.

LEO A. HENRY
JAMES McCLUSKEY
Supervisors.
HOWARD C. WOODSIDE
CHESTER GRIFFIN
Tally Clerks.

Chairman Dorsky declared the following officers elected for the ensuing year:

President, Chelsea A. Waldron; Vice-President, First District, Frank C. McDonald; Vice-President, Third District, Charles B. Finley; Vice-President, Fourth District, Arthur G. Cook; Vice-President, Fifth District, Benjamin J. Dorsky; Secretary and Legislative Agent, Clarence R. Burgess; Treasurer, Richard W. Gustin; Convention City, Bangor.

On a motion by Frank C. McDonald, it was voted that the report of Secretary be accepted and the committee be discharged with thanks.

Report of Committee on Constitution

To the Delegates to the 32nd Annual Convention.

We, the Committee on Proposed Amendments to the Constitution of the Maine State Federation of Labor, having studied both Amendments and Constitution, do recommend and approve:

To amend after word "Constitution" on first page of Constitution and Rules of Order, the following:

CONSTITUTION

Preamble

Recognizing the fact that the very instinct of self-preservation demands the closer union of all branches of organized labor in order that equality of right and privilege may be obtained for wage-workers, we, representatives of the trade and labor un-

ions of Maine, in convention assembled, do hereby unite our forces in the cause of labor's emancipation, and call upon wage-workers throughout the State to join with us in obtaining needed industrial and social reforms. We affirm the natural and legal rights of all workers to organize themselves peacefully together, and condemn as autocratic and un-American that spirit which inspires the lockout and the blacklist. We believe in the autonomy of trade interests and the closest possible unity in matters of general concern.

On roll call the vote was as follows:

Voting Yes: Delegates Clarence R. Burgess, Leo Ashey, Arthur G. Cook, Benjamin J. Dorsky, Emile Duchene, C. B. Finley, Richard W. Gustin, Wilfred Gagnon, Chester Griffin, Frank E. Higgins, Frank E. Johnson, Ralph W. Leavitt, Frank C. McDonald, James P. McCluskey, Jerome C. Smith, Howard C. Woodside, Chelsea A. Waldron.

Voting No: None.

Amendment adopted.

Your committee does not approve the proposed amendment of Article 3, Section 1, which calls for consolidating the office of Secretary and Treasurer.

Roll call vote was as follows:

Voting Yes: Delegates Clarence R. Burgess, Leo Ashey, Arthur G. Cook, Benjamin J. Dorsky, Emile Duchene, C. B. Finley, Richard W. Gustin, Wilfred Gagnon, Chester Griffin, Frank E. Higgins, Frank E. Johnson, Ralph W. Leavitt, Frank C. McDonald, James P. McCluskey, Jerome C. Smith, Howard C. Woodside, Chelsea A. Waldron.

Voting No: None.

Amendment lost.

Your committee approves amending "Vacancies" of Section 11 by adding after last word President in 13th line the following: "from the Executive Board."

The roll call vote was as follows:

Voting Yes: Delegates Clarence R. Burgess, Leo Ashey, Arthur G. Cook, Benjamin J. Dorsky, Emile Duchene, C. B. Finley, Richard W. Gustin, Wilfred Gagnon, Chester Griffin, Frank E. Higgins, Frank E. Johnson, Ralph W. Leavitt, Frank C. McDonald, James P. McCluskey, Jerome C. Smith, Howard C. Woodside, Chelsea A. Waldron.

Voting No: None.

Amendment adopted.

We do recommend and approve: to amend Article IV, Section 1, by inserting after word "supervision" on third line, "and by direction of Executive Board."

On roll call, the vote was as follows:

Voting Yes: Frank D. Johnson.

Voting No: Clarence R. Burgess, Leo Ashey, Arthur G. Cook, Benjamin J. Dorsky, Emile Duchene, C. B. Finley, Richard W. Gustin, Wilfred Gagnon, Chester Griffin, Frank E. Higgins, Ralph W. Leavitt, Frank C. McDonald, Jerome C. Smith, Howard C. Woodside, Chelsea A. Waldron.

Amendment lost.

We do recommend and approve to amend Section 7 by adding after districts in the seventh line "and report their acts monthly to the President and an itemized account of any moneys expended in their district. And they shall file an annual report to the convention before the nomination of officers takes place."

On roll call the vote was as follows:

Voting Yes: Clarence R. Burgess, Leo Ashey, Arthur G. Cook, Benjamin J. Dorsky, Emile Duchene, C. B. Finley, Richard W. Gustin, Wilfred Gagnon, Chester Griffin, Frank E. Higgins, Ralph W. Leavitt, Frank C. McDonald, Jerome C. Smith, Howard C. Woodside, Chelsea A. Waldron, Frank D. Johnson.

Voting No: None.

Amendment adopted.

We do not recommend or approve to amend Section 8, Duties of Secretary-Treasurer. Their duties shall remain in their present form. Anything pertaining to this Amendment we do not approve or recommend.

Amend Section 8—Duties of "Secretary-Treasurer":

To have charge of all books, papers, effects pertaining to his office. To conduct correspondence connected with his office, to act as secretary at conventions and meetings of Executive Council. To keep all letters, documents and accounts open at reasonable times on order of President and Executive Council, or the annual convention.

He shall receive all moneys due the Federation, and deposit in some bank approved by the executive board all sums in excess of fifty dollars.

He shall pay all orders drawn approved by President and he shall obtain the signature of the President on all checks issued.

He shall submit to all affiliated organizations a full financial report quarterly and submit to annual convention a complete report of all receipts and disbursements for the year.

He shall keep a double entry account with all locals and Central bodies affiliated with the Federation. He shall pay no moneys for any purpose outside of ordinary expense of the Federation except by majority vote of Executive Council or direction of the Federation Convention.

He shall work under the direction of the Executive Council and shall visit such local unions, Central bodies and meetings as the Executive Council may direct him to do so. He shall deliver to his successor in office all moneys, books, papers in his possession at the expiration of his term of office.

He shall receive for his services the sum of $400 per annum.

He shall furnish a security bond in the sum of $1,000, the premium shall be paid by the Federation, said bond to be in the custody of the President of the Federation.

Present Section 9, Duties of Treasurer, be deleted.

We do not approve amending Article 3, Section 1, as follows: The Executive Council shall consist of a President, five Vice-Presidents, "Secretary-Treasurer," and Legislative Agent.

It was voted to vote on amending Setion 8, Article 3, Section 1, and the proposed Section 9 collectively.

On roll call the vote was as follows:

Voting Yes: Clarence R. Burgess, Leo Ashey, Arthur G. Cook, Benjamin J. Dorsky, Emile Duchene, C. B. Finley, Richard W. Gustin, Wilfred Gagnon, Chester Griffin, Frank E. Higgins, Frank D. Johnson, Ralph W. Leavitt, Frank C. McDonald, Jerome C. Smith, Howard C. Woodside, Chelsea A. Waldron.

Voting No: None.

Amendments lost.

We do recommend and approve to amend Article XIII to read as follows:

"This Constitution may be amended or altered at a regular session of the Convention, and to do so it shall require a two-thirds vote of delegates."

On roll call the vote was as follows:

Voting Yes: Leo Ashey, Arthur G. Cook, Frank E. Higgins, Howard C. Woodside.

Voting No: Clarence R. Burgess, Benjamin J. Dorsky, Emile Duchene, C. B. Finley, Richard Gustin, Wilfred Gagnon, Chester Griffin, Frank D. Johnson, Ralph W. Leavitt, Frank C. McDonald, James McCluskey, Jerome C. Smith, Chelsea A. Waldron.

Amendment lost.

Respectfully submitted,
JEROME C. SMITH
WILFRED GAGNON

On a motion by Howard C. Woodside it was voted to acept the report of the Committee on Constitution and discharge them with thanks.

The Woodland Central Labor Union invited the delegates to visit the Paper Mill in that town, and recommended recessing at 4 p. m.

On a motion by Arthur G. Cook to accept the invitation, and the vote be taken by roll call, the result was as follows:

Voting Yes: Benjamin J. Dorsky, Emile Duchene, C. B. Finley, Richard Gustin, Wilfred Gagnon, Chester Griffin, Frank E. Higgins, Frank D. Johnson, James McCluskey, Jerome C. Smith, Howard C. Woodside, Chelsea A. Waldron.

Voting No: Clarence R. Burgess, Leo Ashey, Arthur G. Cook, Ralph W. Leavitt, Frank C. McDonald.

The invitation was accepted, and recess was taken at 4 p. m.

On a motion by Benjamin J. Dorsky to reconvene at 7 p. m., a roll call vote was requested on this motion which resulted as follows:

Voting Yes: Clarence R. Burgess, Leo Ashey, Benjamin J. Dorsky, C. B. Finley, Richard W. Gustin.

Voting No: Arthur G. Cook, Emile Duchene, Chester Griffin, Frank E. Higgins, Frank D. Johnson, Ralph W. Leavitt, Frank C. McDonald, James McCluskey, Jerome C. Smith, Howard C. Woodside, Chelsea A. Waldron.

Motion was lost.

THURSDAY P. M., JUNE 11th

Roll call of delegates showed all present except John M. Shirley, and Alonzo F. Young.

Report of Committee on State of Organization read and referred to the incoming Executive Council.

Report of Committee on Legislative Agent's Report

Whereas this was not a legislative year, no report was made, and legislative matters have been referred to the Convention through the Executive Council's report.

Respectfully submitted,
WILFRED GAGNON, Chairman
FRANK C. McDONALD

On a motion by Howard C. Woodside it was voted to accept the committee's report and discharge the committee with thanks.

Report of Committee on Grievances

The Committee on Grievances reports that no grievance has been reported to them from the 32nd Annual Convention of the Maine State Federation of Labor.

Respectfully submitted,
RALPH W. LEAVITT, Chairman
FRANK C. McDONALD

On a motion by Frank C. McDonald, it was voted to accept the report and the committee be discharged with thanks.

FRIDAY A. M., JUNE 12th

Roll call of delegates showed all present except John M. Shirley and Alonzo F. Young.

Report of Committee on Executive Council's Report

Your committee submits the following recommendations.

We recommend that the Convention accept the recommendations of the Executive Council to employ legal service to revise the present Workmen's Compensation Law in conformity with labor standards.

We also recommend that the recommendation of the Executive Council on the Labor Housing Conference bill be turned over to the Committee on Resolutions.

We recommend that the Executive Council's recommendations on War and Peace be referred to the Resolution Committee.

Your committee wishes to report, after going over the report of the Executive Council carefully, that we recommend the report—so ably presented by your Council—be accepted by this Convention as progressive.

FRANK E. HIGGINS
F. D. JOHNSON

On a motion by Howard C. Woodside, it was voted to accept the report and discharge the committee with thanks.

Report of Committee on Officers' Reports

The President's Report

Your committee has carefully gone over the report of the President and would report as follows on the recommendations presented by him:

In regard to that part of his report which refers to organization of the unorganized, in which he recommends that a contact be made with the American Federation of Labor and International Unions for the purpose of creating a fund for the making of sound pictures, we would recommend that the Secretary take this matter up at his earliest convenience with the officers of the various organizations.

In recommendations in regard to creating a special fund for the use of radio, while we sympathize with the end to be obtained in recognized value of these means, yet we feel that it would be unwise to try and raise such a fund at this time.

In regard to the recommendation relating to the fishing industry, we would recommend that the Vice-President in districts where this industry is located, look into the matter of organizing the same.

In the recommendation in regard to the mining industry, we would recommend that the Secretary procure copies of the laws of California, Montana, Illinois, and Pennsylvania for the use of the Executive Council, if they deem it necessary to draft laws covering this subject.

In regard to the continued effort to get unaffiliated organizations to affiliate with the State Federation, we would recommend that the incoming Executive Council continue to urge these locals to affiliate.

The committee would recommend the adoption of the recommendation in regard to the wages on relief jobs.

In regard to that part of the report which refers to political action, we would recommend that this State Federation stand with the American Federation of Labor in maintaining a nonpartisan attitude of "Electing our friends and defeating our enemies."

In regard to the suggestion offered by the President in his report, that we endorse the candidacy of the Honorable Louis J. Brann for United States Senator, F. Harold Dubord for Governor and Clyde H. Smith for United States Congressman for the Second District, we would state that while we doubt the wisdom of such a move, we feel it is a moot question. Therefore, we would refer the same to the Convention for such action as the delegates may desire.

In regard to the recommendation of endorsement of President Roosevelt, we would recommend adoption.

We would recommend the adoption of that part of the report which refers to the Committee on Industrial Corporation that the Secretary be instructed to carry out the intent of the recommendation.

We recommend that his report be accepted and made a part of the record.

Vice-President, First District

Your committee has gone over the report of the Vice-President of the First District and we feel that he deserves the thanks of this Convention for his work in the past year.

We would recommend that his report be accepted and made part of the records.

Vice-President, Second District

We have examined the report of the Vice-President of the Second District and we feel that he deserves the thanks of the State Convention for his activities in the past year. In regard to his request that the President attend a mass-meeting in Norway, we would recommend that the matter be referred to the Executive Council. We would recommend that his report be accepted and made a part of the records.

Vice-President, Third District

The committee has received no report from the Vice-President of the Third District.

Vice-President, Fourth District

The committee has gone over the report of the Vice-President of the Fourth District, and your committee feels that he deserves the thanks of the State Convention for the manner in which he has performed the duties of his office.

We recommend that his report be accepted and made a part of the record.

Vice-Presidens Fifth District

Your committee has examined the report and we feel that the thanks of this convention are due him for untiring efforts during the year.

In regard to that part of his report in which he states he believes that by building up the membership of the affiliated locals and the creation of new locals, "That the legislative program will take care of itself."

We recognize that this is essential, yet we feel that what is everybody's business is nobody's business.

We recommend that his report be accepted and made a part of the record.

Secretary's Report

The committee has gone over the Secretary's report and would submit the following recommendations of the matters contained therein:

In regard to that matter pertaining to WPA work, your committee understands there are two resolutions covering this matter before the Committee on Resolutions, therefore will not go into the matter any further.

In regard to that part of the report calling attention to the entry of any union employes into the State, recommending that the matter be taken up with the American Federation of Labor and International Unions for the creation of a fund to finance a real organizing campaign, we would recommend that this matter be referred to the Executive Council and that they be instructed to take this matter up with organizations interested.

In regard to the recommendation relating to the Workmen's Compensation Act, we would recommend that the incoming Executive Council take this matter up with Mr. Arthur Ralph Thayer of Bangor, former Chairman of the Industrial Accident Commission to see if he would undertake the work of drawing up a workmen's compensation act, based on the state fund.

In regard to that portion of the report concerning the obtaining of petitions in favor of legislation previous to the introduction of such legislation, your committee feels that this method might cause the wrong reaction on the part of the legislators to such legislation. Your committee feels that they cannot concur with this recommendation.

While your Secretary did not make any recommendation in regard to the trustee law, your committee would recommend that the Executive Council be instructed to take this matter up to see what can be done to clarify the law to offset unfavorable court decisions in regard to the same.

We recommend that his report be accepted and made a part of the record.

Treasurer's Report

The report of the Treasurer which was referred to this committee has already been audited.

We would recommend that the same be accepted and made a part of the record, together with the Auditor's report.

HOWARD C. WOODSIDE
ARTHUR G. COOK

On a motion by the Secretary, it was voted that the recommendations of the committee be taken up seriatim and acted upon by the convention.

On a motion by Wilfred Gagnon, it was voted to concur with the first recommendation.

On a motion by the Secretary it was voted to concur with the second and third recommendations.

On a motion by Richard W. Gustin it was voted to concur with the fourth recommendation.

On a motion by Charles B. Finley, it was voted to concur with the fifth recommendation.

On a motion by Richard W. Gustin, it was voted to concur with the sixth recommendation.

On a motion by the Secretary, it was voted to concur with the seventh recommendation.

On a motion by Charles Finley that the eighth recommendation be referred to the incoming Executive Council and that the Council poll the affiliated locals, the motion was lost.

On a motion by Howard C. Woodside, it was voted that the committee should not endorse the three candidates mentioned in the President's Report, but that the Council compile a list of all candidates with their labor record and send same to all affiliated locals.

On a motion by Richard W. Gustin, it was voted to concur with the ninth recommendation.

On a motion by Charles B. Finley, it was voted to concur with the tenth recommendation.

On a motion by Frank C. McDonald, it was voted to concur with the eleventh recommendation.

On a motion by Charles B. Finley, it was voted to concur with the twelfth recommendation.

On a motion by Richard W. Gustin, it was voted to concur with the thirteenth recommendation.

On a motion by the Secretary, it was voted to concur with the fourteenth recommendation.

On a motion by Charles B. Finley, it was voted to concur with the fifteenth recommendation.

On a motion by Howard C. Woodside it was voted to accept the report as a whole and that the committee be discharged with thanks.

On a motion by Frank C. McDonald it was voted that letters of appreciation be sent to the following: Clifford G. Chase, Mayor Clarence Beckett, Rev. Percy Cotton; Saint Croix Club, Calais; Saint Croix Paper Co., Woodland Central Labor Union; owners of Noocone Hall; Colonel Fleming in charge of Quoddy Project, Capt. R. B. Lord, A. C. Bruce, J. E. Haines and E. J. Robinson, engineers.

Report of Committee on Resolutions

To the Officers and Delegates to the 32nd Annual Convention of the Maine State Federation of Labor.

Greetings: Your Committee on Resolutions would report as follows:

Resolution No. 1

WHEREAS, Local No. 80 of Old Town, Maine, is sponsoring a Labor Day celebration on September 7, 1936, and

WHEREAS, It is wished that there be only one state-wide celebration in Maine this year, and

WHEREAS, Local Union No. 80 has already made plans to hold this big celebration, Therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Maine State Federation of Labor go on record as endorsing this Labor Day celebration to be held in Old Town and that all locals in Maine plan to attend this celebration, and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council be instructed to encourage all affiliated locals to cooperate with P. S. & P. M. W. Local Union No. 80 of Old Town in their Labor Day celebration.

RALPH W. LEAVITT, President
JEROME SMITH, Vice President

Your committee recommends concurrence with this resolution.

On a motion by Frank C. McDonald to adopt same endorsing celebration at Old Town without expenditure of money, it was so voted.

Resolution No. 2

WHEREAS, The kindergarten has demonstrated its value as an effective agency for increasing efficiency, decreasing the expense and unhappiness due to a lack of adjustment to environment early in life; for promoting the spirit of industry, fair play, appreciation, loyalty and reverence, and

WHEREAS, There are in the United States over 4,000,000 children between four and six years of age who, according to experts in child psychology, are losing the most valuable of all possible school years because kindergartens have not yet been provided for them, and

WHEREAS, There never before was so great a need for the happy, protecting, educating influences of the kindergarten as there is today, Therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Maine State Federation of Labor promote the extension of kindergartens and urge its local branches to petition their school authorities to provide this educational advantage for the children, and wherever conditions make the entire public financing of a class temporarily impossible, that they cooperate with the School Board in this undertaking, endeavoring to secure a portion of the needed funds through individual and group effort.

CLARENCE R. BURGESS,
Painters' 541, Augusta

Your committee recommends concurrence with this resolution.

On a motion by the Secretary, it was voted to concur with the report of the committee.

Resolution No. 3

WHEREAS, William Randolph Hearst carries on a consistent campaign of slander against the labor movement and against progressive and liberal organizations and individuals friendly to the bona-fide labor movement, and

WHEREAS, Mr. Hearst has plainly shown this anti-labor stand by his refusal to treat with the Newspaper Guild in the strike of his Milwaukee employes, Therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Maine State Federation of Labor condemn the anti-labor tendencies of Hearst and urge all affiliated unions not to patronize any of the Hearst publications.

CHARLES FINLEY.

Your committee recommends concurrence with this resolution.

On a motion by Frank C. McDonald, it was voted to concur with the report of the committee.

Resolution No. 4

WHEREAS, Members of the Wire Weavers' Protective Association of America, Eastern Division, of Holyoke, Mass., have been locked out by the Holyoke Wire Cloth Company of that city, and

WHEREAS, This company has insisted upon a 15 per cent reduction in wages after similar manufacturers throughout the country granted a five per cent increase to their respective employes, and

WHEREAS, This company has turned a deaf ear to organized labor and has hired unscrupulous scabs in their endeavor to defeat labor, Therefore be it

RESOLVED, That all Central Labor bodies and affiliated unions be requested to contact all paper mills in their localities and urge that they cooperate with organized labor by refraining from placing further orders with this company.

FRANK C. McDONALD,
Division 714, Portland.

Your committee recommends concurrence with this resolution.

On a motion by Charles Finley, it was voted to concur with the report of the committee.

Resolution No. 5

WHEREAS, The Works Progress Administration, through its State Director, has established a monthly wage rate on all work projects financed by WPA funds, that is called a security wage, specifying so much per month for common labor and so much for highly skilled and professional labor, and

WHEREAS, The security wage rates are much lower than the prevailing wage rates in this State, and inasmuch as they are being used as a standard for unscrupulous employers who are always quick to use any instrument to drive down the wages of their employes in many industries, Therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Maine State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, protest these unfair and discriminatory wage scales to the proper authorities and request that the Works Progress Administration specify the prevailing wage scale on all projects financed by WPA funds.

CLARENCE R. BURGESS,
Painters' 541, Augusta.

Your committee recommends concurrence with this resolution.

On a motion by Charles Finley, it was voted to concur with the report of the committee.

Resolution No. 6

WHEREAS, Millions of our young people graduate from the schools every year who have no opportunity to go to work under existing conditions, and

WHEREAS, The Federal Government ras been forced to recognize that the problem of the apprentice training and works projects for the youth of the land is one of the major problems confronting the American people, and

WHEREAS, The program of the National Youth Administration set up by the Federal Govtrnment is not only insufficient for the needs of youth but would utilize youth under the guise of apprentice training to work in industry at too small wages, thus creating a lever for the cutting of Labor's living standards, Therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Maine State Federation of Labor go on record as being in favor of a National Youth program that will provide apprentice training and work projects for the youth at adequate wages which will protect the present living standards.

CLARENCE R. BURGESS,
Painters' 541, Augusta.

Your committee recommends concurrence with this resolution.

On a motion by Frank C. McDonald, it was voted to concur with the report of the committee.

Resolution No. 7

WHEREAS, The most reliable figures on unemployment show that there are still about 12,000,000 unemployed in this country and many thousands of those are in Maine, and

WHEREAS, There is a demand of the powerful interests to curtail appropriations for WPA and relief work, and

WHEREAS, The recent action of Congress to discontinue appropriations for the Quoddy Project means a severe blow to the unemployed and the Labor movement of the State of Maine, and

WHEREAS, The Quoddy project is the only one in Maine of sufficient size to give employment to our vast number of unemployed, Therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Maine State Federation of Labor go on record as in favor of continuing the Quoddy Dam as a means of relief to unemployed, and be it further

RESOLVED, That all local unions and Central Bodies be requested to do all in their power to bring about the continuation of this project, and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution and an urgent appeal for the continuation of this project be sent to President Roosevelt, to the Maine Congressional delegation and all State Federations.

Your committee recommends concurrence with this resolution.

On a motion by Richard W. Gustin it was voted to concure with the report of the committee.

Resoluton No. 8

WHEREAS, Many complaints have been reported that the work orders of WPA and PWA are different in the State of Maine than in other states, and are below the prevailing scales that apply to governmental work, Therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the 32nd Annual Convention of Maine State Federation of Labor pledge their support and active assistance to members of the Building Trades Unions to defeat the low wage scales and unfair working conditions allowed by the State Administrator under the Emergency Appropriation Act of 1935.

FRANK C. McDONALD,
St. Ry. Employes' 714, Portland

Your committee recommends concurrence with this resolution.

On a motion by Charles Finley, it was voted to concur with the report of the committee.

Resolution No. 9

WHEREAS, The Federal Social Security Measure passed in Congress includes "Old Age Pension" provisions, and

WHEREAS, Said provisions stipulate a minimum of $15.00 per month which would have to be matched with a similar amount of $15.00 by any State before it can obtain the government grant making a joint $30 monthly pension, and

WHEREAS, The pension plan adopted by the last session of the Maine Legislature has been delayed for various reasons causing much distress among the aged people of our state, Therefore be it

RESOLVED, That our State Branch prepare an old age pension bill to conform with the Federal measure to be presented to our next legislature with a 65-year age provision.

FRANK C. McDONALD,
Division 714, Portland

Your committee recommends concurrence with the resolution.

On a motion by Arthur G. Cook, it was voted to concur with the report of the committee.

Resolution No. 10

WHEREAS, The Department of Labor and Industry was created to treat with matters affecting the workers of our state and to enforce laws to protect their interests, and

WHEREAS, The chairmen of various state committees are appointed because of their knowledge of the particular work, such as Banking, Insurance and Public Utilities, etc., and

WHEREAS, There will be a vacancy in the office of Commissioner of Labor before the close of the year 1936, and

WHEREAS, Charles O. Beals, present Labor Commissioner of Maine, former President of the State Federation of Labor, and who has carried out the duties of that office in a fearless and impartial manner, Therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the 32nd Annual Convention of the Maine State Federation of Labor respectfully request the Governor of Maine to re-appoint our present Commissioner, Charles O. Beals, to this important position for the benefit of all concerned, and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be sent to Governor Brann and members of his Executive Council and to the affiliates of the Maine State Federation of Labor.

FRANK C. McDONALD,
Division 714, Portland.

Resolution No. 11

WHEREAS, The Department of Labor and Industry was created largely through the efforts of organized labor to function in the interest of Labor as well as Industry, and

WHEREAS, The term of office of the present Commissioner of Labor expires in October, 1936, and an appointment or re-appointment will be made at that time, and

WHEREAS, It behooves the workers of Maine to continue their efforts of the past and respectfully recommend to the proper authorities the appointment of a person from the ranks of organized Labor to this important position in a department which so directly affects the welfare of the workers of Maine, and

WHEREAS, Clarence R. Burgess, a member of the ranks of organized labor, and for five years Secretary of the Maine State Federation of Labor, whom we believe would be impartial in carrying out the duties of Commissioner of Labor and Industry and be a benefit to the workers of our State, and

WHEREAS, We are convinced that he has a good and impartial understanding of the new conditions confronting labor and industry at the present time, Therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Central Labor Union of Augusta assist the workers of Maine by endorsing Clarence R. Burgess for appointment as Commissioner of Labor and Industry, and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be spread upon the records of the Maine State Federation of Labor, and a opy sent to the Maine State Federation of Labor, which meets on June 9, 1936, in Calais, and be it further

RESOLVED, That at the proper time a copy of this resolution be sent, by the Secretary, to Governor Louis J. Brann and to each member of his Executive Council.

ARTHUR G. COOK,
I. B. P. S. & P. M. W. No. 88,
Penobsot Bay Local

Your committee recommends that Resolution No. 10, endorsing Charles O. Beals, and Resolution No. 11, endorsing Clarence R. Burgess, be referred to the Executive Council and that they be instructed to prepare a referendum ballot to be sent to all affiliated locals for an expression of choice as to who shall receive the recommendation of the Executive Council for the office of Commissioner of Labor and Industries.

Resolution No. 12

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor has a special department known as the Union Label Trades Department, dealing with the patronage of all Union Labels, Buttons and Shop Cards, and

WHEREAS, The purchasing power of the workers, wh[illegible] the right direction, can be made a powerful weapon for the benefit of the union workers and their families, and

WHEREAS, Union employes have a right to demand our support and patronage for their products and the maintenance of union plants and employment of members of organized labor, Therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the 32nd Annual Convention of the Maine State Federation of Labor endorse the effort of the Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L. in their endeavor to place before the American Public all products bearing union labels and request the patronage of those employing union labels, and using union buttons and shop cards.

FRANK C. McDONALD,
Division 714, Portland.

Your committee recommends concurrence with this resolution.

On a motion by Chelsea A. Waldron it was voted to concur with the report of the committree.

On a motion by Howard C. Woodside, it was voted to accept the report of the committee as a whole, and the committee be discharged with thanks.

On a motion by Howard C. Woodside, it was voted that any unfinished business be referred to the incoming Executive Council.

At this time, Vice-President Dorsky called upon Organizer Frank D. Johnson to install the newly elected officers. Brother Johnson counselled the new officers in regard to their respective duties. President Waldron then took the chair.

On a motion by Frank C. McDonald, it was voted that a committee of three be appointed by the chair to study and revise the constitution and report to the next convention.

Committee appointed by the chair: Howard C. Woodside, Clarence R. Burgess and Benjamin J. Dorsky.

Benjamin J. Dorsky moved that the convention extend a rising vote of thanks and appreciation to the Woodland Central Labor Union for the cordial welcome and hospitality shown during our stay in the city.

On a motion by Howard C. Woodside, it was voted to adjourn sine day.

CLARENCE R. BURGESS,
Secretary.

More Than 100,000 Labor Leaguers Active in President's Interests

Major George L. Berry, Coordinator for Industrial Cooperation and chairman of Labor's Non-Partisan League for the Re-election of President Roosevelt, has reported "splendid" progress to the Chief Executive on the league's organization activities.

He said he informed the President that the League had completed its organization in every State.

Berry said his organization now has more than 100,000 active members in trade unions throughout the country.

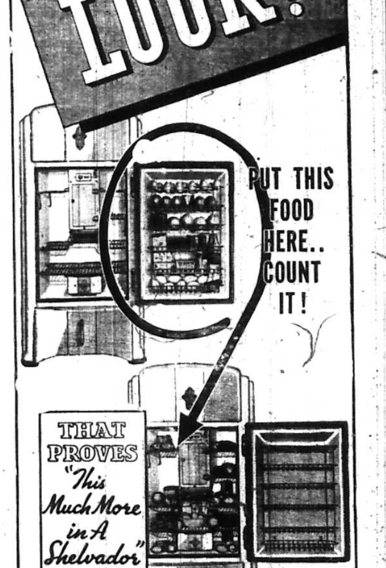
'PORTLAND'S POPULAR HOTEL'

The GRAYMORE

Headquarters for UNION MEN

Now featuring the New
SEEMAYER LOUNGE
— and —
OLD ENGLISH TAP ROOM

Offering the Finest in Refreshments, Cuisine, Entertainment and Atmosphere



Now you can see for yourself just how much more a Shelvador holds. This great time-saving, space-saving Shelvador is one of an array of outstanding features of this sensational electric refrigerator. Come in and see "This Much More In A Shelvador".

Now with Five Year Protection Plan

TALBOT, BROOKS & AYER
PORTLAND, MAINE
Distributors of
CROSLEY SHELVADOR

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR IN ITS SELECTION OF

The "Queen City" of Maine

BANGOR

For Its Next Annual Convention

Business and Industrial Leaders Wish to Express Their Thanks to the Bangor Central Labor Union and Its Membership for Inviting This Group Here

CONTRACT NOW--Save Next Winter

Bangor Coke

The Ton **$12** All Sizes

Contract now for your next winter's supply of BANGOR COKE, and you don't have to pay a single penny now. PAY NEXT WINTER, as you get your COKE, and then only after each delivery and only for the amount delivered.

—OR—

We will allow any contract customer an additional 50c per ton discount from the contract price for all COKE delivered and paid for during the month of July.

Bangor Coke is Bangor's Own Solid Fuel
Produced in Bangor by Bangor Labor

BANGOR GAS LIGHT CO.

27 CENTRAL STREET DIAL 6481

PLANS ALREADY UNDER WAY TO MAKE BANGOR CONVENTION BEST EVER HELD

More Than 5000 Union Members in This Section Will Join in Welcome to Hundreds of Delegates and Visitors in Four-Day Session

IN CHARGE OF PLANS FOR NEXT SESSION

CHESTER SHEPHARD
President Bangor Central Labor Union

BENJAMIN J. DORSKY
Vice-President Maine State Federation of Labor

RICHARD W. GUSTIN
Treasurer, Maine State Federation of Labor

Bangor was the unanimous choice for the 1937 convention of the Maine State Federation of Labor at the recent annual sessions of the organization held last month in Calais. Delegates believed that by holding their next June gathering in the "Queen City of Maine," which hasn't been headquarters for a similar event for more than a score of years, that a greater number of unions throughout the State will be represented, in that the distance from cities and towns where large groups of labor members are situated isn't so great as in the convention centers of recent years. Added to this is the fact that 40 per cent to Bangor are Old Town, Bucksport and other paper manufacturing communities where thousands of members of organized labor are within easy access to the convention city.

Within a very short time, there will be an important group of the executive committee of the Bangor Central Labor Union, called by President Shephard, to immediately begin plans to make the next State Branch convention a big success from the standpoint of attendance, entertainment features and speakers' program.

Benjamin J. Dorsky of Bangor, who is vice-president of the Fifth District of the State Federation, and Richard W. Gustin, also of this city, who is state treasurer of the organization, have been assured of every possible cooperation in the program for next year's sessions by President Shephard of the C. L. U. and the entire membership of the various locals.

The Paper Makers of Old Town and other nearby places are to be invited to participate in the convention plans.

Merchants throughout the city are enthusiastic over this coming event, believing that like any other similar gathering it will serve as a booster for Bangor, not only in drawing large crowds here, but in stimulating business as well.

It will be interesting to watch the developments for this convention, which will be brought to the attention of Maine's thousands of members of organized Labor through the news columns of The Labor News.

Strong Labor Unions Help Entire Nation, Filene Executive Says

When labor organizations grow the entire nation benefits, Louis Kirstein, vice-president of William Filene's Sons Company of Boston, with a branch store in this city, told delegates to the annual convention of the Advertising Federation of America in Boston recently.

Reminding his audience that "all of us depend for the continuity of our business on customers with money in their pockets to buy goods, Mr Kirstein said:

"With the growing strength of labor, we may inevitably expect a rising curve of wages and, therefore, of increasing purchasing power. I cannot help but feel that in the long run a movement which increases the income of the large mass of people is a good thing, not only for the individuals concerned, but for the nation as a whole."

Sears

SEARS GOLDEN JUBILEE 1886 1936

6-FOOT GLIDER
Sturdy steel frame. Cover of strong orange drill painted with stripes of green, black and yellow. Covered drill arms. **$9.95**

INNERSPRING MATTRESS
150-coil units that "give" with every movement of the body! Extra heavy quality tick, striped in blue and white. Deeply tufted. 39 or 54 inch size. For real service and long wear, an outstanding "buy"! **$14.95**

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
BANGOR, MAINE

Like MAGIC A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF HOT WATER FOR EVERY NEED WITHOUT WAITING AT LOW COST WITH A . . . Hotpoint AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC WATER HEATER

Our Special Low Water Heating Rate, with a 1½ cent rate for the first $2.00, and 8-10 cents for the excess, Electric Water Heating is economical to Bangor Hydro customers. A liberal trial plan permits you to try before you buy.

BANGOR HYDRO-ELECTRIC COMPANY

Look over your last receipt and see if it isn't time to renew your subscription to The Labor News.

Where It's a Treat to Eat!

Ye Brass Rail

Bangor's Finest Restaurant

SPECIALIZING IN
STEAKS
CHOPS
CHICKEN
LOBSTERS

Home of the Hot Sizzling Platter Specialties

202 EXCHANGE STREET
BANGOR, ME.

VALUE FIRST CLOTHES MICHAELS STERN

We Feature
MICHAELS-STERN
UNION MADE
CLOTHES for MEN
Sclair Clothing Co.
EXCHANGE STREET
BANGOR
Allan Cohen Louis A. Rolsky

LOUIS KIRSTEIN & SONS
Realtors
Real Estate and Insurance Service
WE INVITE YOUR INQUIRY
Kirstein Building
44 Central St. Bangor, Me.

SPECIALISTS UP TO $5.00
UNITED STORES
35 MAIN STREET
BANGOR, ME.
We Cater to the Wants of UNION MEMBERS and Their Families

Patronize Our Advertisers

You'll Enjoy Your Visit to
BANGOR
By Staying at The
Penobscot Exchange Hotel
Headquarters for the
1937 CONVENTION
of The
MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR
Plan Now to Attend Next Year's Sessions of Your Organization
MOON & CRATTY, Proprietors

USED CARS
All Makes and Models
HUDSONS BUICKS CHEVROLETS
OLDSMOBILES PLYMOUTHS
DODGES PONTIACS
FORDS
PRICE RANGE $65.00 UPWARDS
LOOK OUR STOCK OVER
EASTMAN-KELLEHER CO.
Haymarket Square Bangor, Maine
OPEN EVENINGS TELEPHONE 7279

THE HAYNES & CHALMERS CO.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Hardware and Iron, Carriage Stock
Paints, Oils, Doors, Windows, Etc.
Lumbermen's and Mill Supplies a Specialty
Dynamite, Powder, Sporting Goods
Electric Appliances and Auto Accessories
174-182 EXCHANGE STREET BANGOR, MAINE

ROY BARD MOTORS
Dodge Cars and Trucks
Plymouth Cars
SALES and SERVICE
Used Cars and Trucks of Standard Make and Models
Cor. OAK and WASHINGTON STS. Phone 8274 BANGOR

TONCAN IRON . .
CUTS ROOFING COSTS BY EXTRA YEARS OF SERVICE
In SHEETS OR ROLLS; famous for durability and lifelong economy; amazingly resistant to rust and corrosion protects against fire; is easy to work.
Ask about the TONCAN type best suited to YOUR needs.
N. H. BRAGG & SONS
TEL. 7311 BANGOR
Galvanized and Black Steel Sheets—Copper—Conductor Pipes, Eaves Troughs and Fittings

COMPLIMENTS OF
R. B. Dunning & Co.
DISTRIBUTORS OF
ELECTRICAL MERCHANDISE
PLUMBING AND HEATING SUPPLIES
PAINTS AND BUILDING MATERIALS
Everything for Lawns, Field and Gardens
84-88 BROAD STREET BANGOR, MAINE
1835 1936

LEGAL AND MORAL RIGHT OF ALL CONCERNED MUST BE REGARDED WHEN ORGANIZING WORKERS INTO UNIONS

President Green Declares Wrong Impression is Fostered Regarding Principles Involving Industrial vs. Craft Unions—Corrects Misunderstandings Prevalent Regarding Attitude of A. F. of L. Toward C. I. O. Organizing Campaign Now Going On.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, issued the following statement to correct the misunderstandings prevalent regarding the attitude of the American Federation of Labor to craft and industrial unions:

The public mind has become greatly confused over the issue which has developed between the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization. It has been alleged that the fight is based upon the question of industrial versus craft unionism, and that the President of the American Federation of Labor rigidly stands for the exclusive application of the craft union plan, while the Chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization stands for the exclusive application of the industrial plan of organization.

This impression is wrong. The facts are, the American Federation of Labor has applied and will continue to apply both the industrial and the craft union form of organization in all its organizing activities. It fully recognizes that while industrial processes have changed, human nature remains the same. Skilled workers are no different now than they were before the advent of mass production and the establishment of mass production industries. They still wish to utilize their skill ad training, and as key men use their acquired skill, genius and training to secure for themselves the highest wage possible. It is this human equation which must be taken into account in the application of either the vertical or horizontal plan of organization. If the American Federation of Labor would follow any other plan it would ignore both the facts and the realities of life.

Facts Warrant Careful Examination

In order that the issue which seems to have confused the public mind may be made clear and understandable, I assert in behalf of the American Federation of Labor that its policy is to favor and apply both the craft and industrial form of unionism in all its organizing activities as each peculiar situation may require and as circumstances will permit.

The so-called industrial union issue which has been so strongly emphasized by the representatives of the Committee for Industrial Organization in the steel organizing campaign, falls flat under the keen, penetrating light of analyzed facts. What are these facts? They warrant careful examination.

It is loudly proclaimed that in the steel campaign just launched by the Committee for Industrial Organization that all employes of the steel corporations must belong to the one union, big of little. The representatives of the Committee for Industrial Organization announces that all machinists, electricians, building trades mechanics, railway employes such as engineers, firemen and, brakemen employed on branch lines owned by these steel corporations, and other miscellaneous workers, must if they become organized be turned over to the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

Must Not Be Inconsistent

However, none of these representatives will agree to turn over the coal miners and coke workers (over whom the United Mine Workers have been given jurisdiction by the American Federation of Labor) employed by the United States Steel Corporation, the Jones and Laughlin Steel Company, the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and other steel companies, even though said workers may be key men, to the one big union.

Neither will the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers' International Union agree to turn over the ore miners (over whom they have been given jurisdiction by the American Federation of Labor) employed by the steel corporations in Alabama, upon the Mesaba Range in northern Michigan and in other ore producing plants, even though they may be key men, to the one big union.

Neither would the International Typographical Union agree, if they found the steel corporations were operating printing plants and employing printers, to turn over these workers (over whom they have been given jurisdiction by the American Federation of Labor) to the one big union.

The same would be true of the Textile Workers and the garment making organizations if they found the steel corporations were employing textile workers and garment workers in some subsidiary plants owned by the steel corporations.

The situation, therefore, presents itself about as follows:

Representatives of the organizations affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization are willing, in fact they urgently demand that those workers employed in steel whom they have not and could not have, be turned over to the one big union; but those workers they have who come under their own jurisdiction even though employed by the steel corporations,—never!

It is quite obvious that deductions warranted and conclusions reached from a consideration of these facts are that in the conduct of any organizing campaign, common sense must be used, that no rigid, dogmatic rule can be followed, that the form of organization best suited to the needs of the situation be applied in the broadest possible way, but in doing so the legal and moral rights of all concerned be respected so far as it is possible to do so.

Silver Cup Awarded to Mrs. Saltus

Presented by Governor James M. Curley as Testimonial "To An Ideal American Mother".

On May 24th, when speaking at the banquet tendered Freeman M Saltus, commemorating the 30th anniversary of the Worcester Labor News, Gov. Curley was seated next to Mrs. Saltus. Seated directly in front of the head table were the children of Mr and Mrs. Saltus. The Governor became greatly interested in what Mrs. Saltus had to say regarding her family and her experiences in rearing them, and in the course of his address referred to her as "The Ideal American Mother".

A few days ago, Representative Edward J. Kelley was delegated by Governor Curley to convey the State cup pictured above to Mr. Saltus, with the accompanying letter:

"My dear Friend: I am sending you for your good wife, a little remembrance of the esteem in which communities regard such women, and whose fine contribution to society, authority should be quick to recognize. To the Ideal American mother and her splendid family, I extend my most sincere personal and official greetings.

"JAMES M. CURLEY, Governor.

On behalf of his wife, Mr Saltus wrote Governor Curley as follows:

"My dear Governor Curley:

"I desire to acknowledge with the deepest feelings of gratitude and esteem, your magnificent gift of the beautiful silver commemorative trophy, symbolizing 'The Ideal American Mother,' which quality you have been kind enough to ascribe to my wife, Malbina Marie Saltus.

"This personal gift, in consideration of all the circumstances attending its bestowal, will take on added enrichment as the years go by. It will ever remain a most dearly cherished heirloom in the Saltus family. Furthermore, it will also add another golden link in the bond of friendship always existing between the recipients and yourself.

"With most sincere good wishes for your future health, happiness and general advancement, I desire to subscribe myself,

"Very sincerely yours,

"FREEMAN M. SALTUS."

Wealthy Are Heavy Contributors to Lobby Organizations

The Senate Lobby Committee, without comment, has made public an analysis of the support which certain varieties of rich men give to organized lobbyists.

The analysis covered a period of 15 months and shows $1,084,604.62 contributed to the following organizations:

American Liberty League, American Federation of Utility Investors, American Taxpayers League, Crusaders, Economists' National Committee on Monetary Policy, Farmers' Independence Council, League for Industrial Rights, Minute Men and Women of Today, National Economy League, New York State Economic Council, Repeal Associates, Sentinels of the Republic, Southern Committee to Uphold the Constitution, and Women Investors of America, Inc.

The sum mentioned does does represent the committee's statement said, all of the contributions to these organizations, but it does cover all the contributions of which the committee has proceed.

Taking the entire sum as a unit the committee broke down the individual contributions to show that $924,871.34, or about 90 per cent of the total, was contributed by the following:

du Pont family	$204.045
du Pont Associates	152.622
Pitcairn family	100.250
J. P. Morgan associates	68.226
Mellon associates	60.752
Rockefeller associates	49.852
Hutton (E. F.) associates	40.671
Sun Oil associates	57.260
Banks and brokers	184.224
Utilities companies and associates	27.069
	$929.974

Mass. Members of A. L. to Live on Boat at Cleveland Convention

The Massachusetts Department, American Legion, plans an extended tour to the National Convention in Cleveland and invites the other New England Departments to join with them, leaving Boston by special train Friday, September 18th, for Montreal, where a sightseeing tour and evening dinner will be provided, going direct by the same special train from Montreal to Prescott on the St. Lawrence River, where party will embark on the steamer "Hamonic" of the Northern Navigation Company, for a delightful sail on the St. Lawrence among the Thousand Islands, through Lake Ontario and Lake Erie to Cleveland, arriving in Cleveland Sunday, September 20th, at 11 a. m., using the boat as a hotel in Cleveland, all meals en route and breakfast and evening dinner provided while in the Convention City. Returning, the same route, passing in daylight places passed at night on going journey.

Stops and sightseeing tours will be made at Montreal, Toronto and Niagara Falls. The steamer is one of the magnificent Great Lakes boats with all modern comforts and conveniences. The party will arrive in Boston on return trip Saturday evening, September 26th. Arrangements for the tour will be made by John S. English, Boston Tourist Co., 15 Water St., Boston, and full details and itinerary may be procured from him—or the Massachusetts Department, American Legion, State House, Boston.

Kick-Back Contractor Must Pay Fine and Make Restitution

For defrauding PWA workers of $688.72, Olof P. Blomquist of Mendon, Mass., president of the O. P. Blomquist Company, must make full and immediate restitution and pay a fine of $160, according to sentence of Judge George C. Sweeney in United States District Court this week.

Blomquist, whose company had the sub-contracts for painting at the Gardner State Colony, the Fernald State School at Waverly, the Lyman School for Boys at Westboro, and the Brookline and Waltham Post Offices, was found guilty on three indictments containing 17 counts.

He must make complete restitution to his defrauded employes of a balance of $381.92, or serve a year and a day in a Federal penitentiary. The court suspended the sentence on the first count with a provision for restitution. On the other 16 counts he must pay a fine of $10 before Aug. 3.

Blomquist hired men at 62½ and 75 cents per hour and certified he was paying them $1.20.

YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TO THE LABOR NEWS! HAS IT EXPIRED! LOOK UP YOUR LAST RECEIPT. THAT TELLS THE STORY!

Alabama Gov. Firm in Upholding Free Speech and Assembly

With This Assurance, Rubber Workers Plan to Resume Organizing Campaign in Gadsden

Governor Bibb Graves, warned of a possibility of trouble if United Rubber Workers' organizers return to Gadsden, Ala., pledged today the "right of free speech and free assembly" will be preserved intact in Alabama.

Representatives of the union, who have been trying to organize workers at the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company plant at Gadsden, were beaten by a mob last week and driven from town.

When advised by the State Adjutant General that the situation in Gadsden is peaceful, and feared trouble if further attempts are made by the union in its organizing campaign, the Governor is quoted as saying:

"Anybody who obeys the laws of Alabama will be protected—mob rule will never prevail while I am Governor of Alabama."

Meanwhile, at Akron, O., Frank Grillo, secretary of the United Rubber Workers, announced: "We are planning to go back into Gadsden with the same crew of organizers as soon as our plans are formulated and as soon as the Governor has given us protection."

Unemployed Girls Warned Against Going to New York

The Joint warning issued by 122 social agencies in New York City that out-of-town girls should stay away from the nation's metropolis unless they had funds enough to support themselves for the year without working, indicates the distressing economic conditions which still prevail in our population centers.

"If recovery is on its way it will reach your village or town just as surely as the depression reached the farthest village," the statement declared.

"Girls do not hasten their employment by hurrying to New York, for in the early morning race for available jobs out-of-town girls are invariably outdistanced by their New York sisters, who know their way about the city and, more important, possess local references.

"If a girl from another city is offered a job, the chances are it is a subsidized job which New York, profiting with their families, were in a position to refuse. If she accept such employment and tries to make a 'go' of New York at low wages, she will be exposed to poor housing conditions and inadequate food. It will be difficult for her to resist demoralizing influences inherent in a low standard of living."

The message also indicated that racketeering private employment agencies still hold considerable sway on this point. It was stated that some of these employment agencies were in the habit of sending girls to New York City to work long hours in domestic service at wages which city girls reject. Out-of-town girls, so employed, frequently leave their jobs before a month is up, according to the message, all their wages going to pay employment agency fees. They are thus left stranded to try to live without any regular source of income.

Home relief rolls, the message emphasized, are closed to girls who have not lived in New York City two years.

GEORGE B. ROBERTS, A. F. OF L. ORGANIZER, DESCRIBES MOB BEATING HANDED OUT TO RUBBER WORKERS' UNION OFFICIALS

The gangster methods used to prevent the organization of the workers in bona fide unions were trenchantly described by George B. Roberts, an American Federation of Labor representative who went to Washington to tell labor leaders and government officials the truth about the brutal beating which he and five organizers of the United Rubber Workers of America received at the hands of a Gadsden, Ala., mob.

The union men had gone to Gadsden to organize the employes of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company's Gadsden plant after a former mob had beaten up and severely injured President S. H. Dalrymple of the Rubber Workers' Union so seriously that he was confined in a hospital for a number of days. He had been advised to leave Gadsden after the mob's attack.

Two Hundred In Mob

Mr. Roberts charged that both the beating of Dalrymple and the later attack on the union organizers were instigated by paid agents of the Goodyear Rubber Company's Gadsden plant, who had earlier warned the union men that Gadsden was not a safe place for them. He said that he had received information that the union headquarters would be attacked and had twice asked Police Chief O'Hanlon for protection, but no officers arrived.

Ten union representatives and employes were in the union's office on the second floor of the building where the headquarters were located when the mob numbering about 200 persons began to arrive. They yelled for the union men to come down. When the union men refused to obey this order, the mob stormed upstairs.

"We locked the office door, but they kicked it down," Roberts said. "I warned our men to have nothing in their hands, and when the mob reached us, I showed them our empty hands and asked them to put down their guns."

But the mobsters were out to maul the union representatives and jeered at Roberts' request. They seized him and started for the street.

Blackjacks and Brass Knuckles Used

"As I was marched through the crowd," Roberts continued, "I saw blackjacks and brass knuckles. Two mobsters stood in my path at the head of the stairs. They asked me if I was going to leave town. I told them that I didn't know. 'Well, we know,' they thundered.

"A fist hit me and blood streamed from a cut on my cheek."

Carried away with their blood lust, the leaders of the mob yelled: "Kill him, hang him, shoot him!"

"They kicked me down stairs," he went on. "Two then picked me up by the arms and hit me with their fists. They dropped me again and kicked me around the sidewalk and finally into the gutter."

Roberts said that when he was taken to the police station later he learned the mob had also beaten five other men. John D. Hoese, president of Goodyear Local No. 2 Akron, Ohio; W. W. Thompson, executive board member; Stanley Edwards, of Akron; and two local union organizers, E. L. Gray, local president, and a man named Holmes.

Police Assist Mobsters

Four others, according to Roberts, slipped through to their hotel and the mob followed, but a young clerk with a shotgun warded them off until police arrived. "When the police got there," he said, "they allowed the mobsters, who had flashed their guns openly, to search our bags for guns."

Roberts said three of the men were still in a serious condition.

Thomas F. Burns, acting president of the United Rubber Workers of America, accompanied Roberts to Washington. They conferred with President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, the National Labor Relations Board, and the Senate Committee headed by Senator Robert M. La Follette, which was authorized by the recent session of Congress to include in its investigation of civil rights violations a probe of "undue interference with the right of labor to organize and bargain collectively."

Labor Commissioner Has Plan to Reduce Migration of Industry

State Labor Commissioner James T. Moriarty expresses alarm at the number of industrial plants which are being removed to other parts of the country, and in a statement during the week said his department would take means to convince manufacturers regarding the advisability of remaining in this State.

As preliminary steps in his future plans, Commissioner Moriarty has directed inspectors of his department to report to him information concerning firms who plan to leave the State.

For years Massachusetts firms have been moving to other States as Chambers of Commerce in Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut and Rhode Island and southern states have dangled before them the bait of low rents, low property valuations, tax abatements and other inducements.

Mr. Moriarty believes this state has much to "sell" manufacturing interests. He calls attention to skilled labor available, reduced taxation, efficient transportation and other points that should convince manufacturers these are of greater concern than low rentals and other inducements offered by states who seek to rob Massachusetts of its industries.

Shoe Plant Walkout To be Arbitrated

After two months' idleness, 1,400 employes will resume work at the three Diamond Shoe Company factories in Brockton. Old pay rates will prevail while an arbitration board debates a new scale.

BUY YOUR

In many different ways you may be paying for dependable electric refrigeration and still not having it . . . eggs that spoil, butter that becomes rancid, milk and cream that sour, meats that become tainted, and leftovers that have to be thrown out!

Food spoilage causes leaks from the family purse that would pay for a new electric refrigerator easily.

Buy yours now — and pay for it out of savings!

Visit our nearest store and see the new models — less than 10 cents a day will pay for one

CENTRAL MAINE POWER COMPANY

DRINK BOTTLED BEER FROM GLASS BOTTLES

Glass Bottles are clean and Sanitary; Beer Bottles are UNION MADE.

Glass Bottles use Millions of Printed Paper Labels giving Employment to Allied Printing Trades as well as Glass Workers.

Glass Bottles CANNOT RUST

Tin Cans WILL RUST

Demand your Beer in Glass Bottles!

These Five Maine Mills

provide employment for about fifty-five hundred persons.

Many other thousands obtain their livelihoods from the money provided by the mill payrolls.

Millions of dollars from mill payrolls go annually into mill wages and community business.

These millions of dollars are obtained from all sections of the Country through the sale of mill products.

There is a struggle for survival within the cotton textile industry.

We have a fight on our hands to retain the thousands of jobs and the investments in these five cotton mills.

Skilled workers, reasonable wages, fair taxes, good equipment, community support, and adequate management will make a winning combination.

Cooperation all along the line will show results.

Androscoggin Mills,
Bates Manufacturing Co., Hill Manufacturing Co.
— Lewiston —

Edwards Manufacturing Co.
— Augusta —

York Manufacturing Co.
— Saco —

AUGUSTA

New Officers of Augusta Painters' 541 Installed by Veteran Organizer

At the last regular meeting of Augusta Painters' Local 541, held July 9th, the following officers were installed for the coming year:

President, Clarence R. Burgess; vice-president, Ernest R. Keene; re-

PATRICK FITZGERALD

cording secretary, Raymond L. Briggs; financial secretary-treasurer, Everett A. Hofses; conductor, Jerome Goodchild; warden, Leo B. Tilson, preceptor, Stephen J. Robinson.

Trustees—first, Leo Tilson; second, Joseph G. Ricker; third, G. H. Wadleigh.

Business Agent, S. J. Robinson.

Patrick Fitzgerald, Augusta's veteran and highly respected trade unionist, who was one of the organizers of Local 541, officiated as the installing officer.

Compulsory Auto Insurance Hearing in Augusta Thursday

The recess committee of the Maine Legislature, appointed to study and report on the advisability of compulsory automobile insurance, has announced a hearing to be held at the State House on Thursday, July 23.

At the last regular session of the Legislature, a compulsory automobile insurance bill passed the House, but was defeated in the Senate, resulting in adoption of a resolve setting up a commission to study the question and report at the next regular session, in January, 1937.

The commission called attention to the fact that Massachusetts is the only state with a compulsory insurance law, although other states, including Maine, have some form of legislation requiring evidence of financial responsibility, said the public hearing would give proponents of compulsory insurance an opportunity to state their views.

Vice-President Riviere Is Speaker at Two Maine UTW Meetings

Vice-President Horace A. Riviere of the United Textile Workers of America, last week brought the latest developments in the proposed woolen and worsted department demand for a 35-hour work week, 20 per cent increase in wages and general improvement in working conditions to the workers in Maine.

He addressed two mass meetings, one in Augusta on Thursday night, July 9, and the following night, he talked in Madison. Both meetings were arranged under the direction of Organizer George Labor.

In addition to discussing the woolen and worsted program and the need of immediate activity on the part of the members and workers of the industry, Vice-President Riviere discussed the preliminary arrangements for the international convention of the U. T. W. of A. to be held in New York in September.

Mr. Riviere also talked on general conditions in all parts of the textile industry, placing special emphasis on those conditions called in the South through the results of U. T. W. of A organization activities.

He said it is most imperative that Maine textile workers perfect strong unions to protect the gains made in the South and to assure great progress for themselves.

Who Will Receive Labor's Endorsement?

CLARENCE R. BURGESS
Secretary and Legislative Agent Maine State Federation of Labor

CHARLES O. BEALS
State Commissioner of Labor

According to the recommendation of the Committee on Resolutions at the annual convention of the Maine State Federation of Labor, held in Calais last month, the membership at large is to be asked to decide as to whom the Federation will endorse for the appointment of a Labor Commissioner when the term of the present incumbent, Charles O. Beals expires.

There were two resolutions presented at the State convention. One endorsed the candidacy of Clarence R. Burgess, secretary and legislative agent for the Federation, and another favored the re-appointment of Charles O. Beals.

Mr. Burgess, who has been secretary and legislative agent for the Federation for the past half-dozen years, has done yeoman service for organized Labor in the State of Maine. Not only has he demonstrated marked ability as keeper of the organization's records, but as an organizer and legislative representative, the records showing that during his administration more Labor laws have been placed on the statutes than by any of his predecessors.

Mr. Burgess demonstrated his ability as an organizer from 1933 to 1935 when, with former President Robert J. Daggett, the growth of organized Labor in the State was most remarkable.

His trade unionism is of the rock ribbed calibre. Since becoming prominently identified with the Labor movement, it has been his greatest inspiration and he has permitted nothing to interfere with his job in furthering the interests of organized Labor.

And now a word as to Charles O. Beals.

Charles O. Beals, present Commissioner of Labor and industries, and candidate for re-appointment by Governor Brann, was born in Portland but later moved to Bath and Auburn. He is a cigar maker by trade and was at one time in business in Rumford. He was active in the Cigar Makers Union and served as secretary of the Lewiston Union for eight and one-half years.

While employed as a journeyman, Mr. Beals served as president of the Maine State Federation of Labor for seven years, and was favorably known as a leader along conservative and constructive lines. He was elected as a Representative from Auburn to the 1909-1910 Legislature.

Mr. Beals was appointed Deputy Commissioner of Labor by Governor Milliken in 1917, served in that capacity until July, 1924, when he was named Acting Commissioner by Governor Baxter. In October of that year Mr. Beals was appointed Commissioner, and was re-appointed by Governor Brewster in 1927, was again re-appointed by Governor Gardiner in 1930 and by Governor Brann in 1933 and has, therefore, served under five Governors.

The wide acquaintance made by him among the workers of the State during the years he was connected with Labor organizations, and the confidence gained and friendships made among both employers and workers during that time have been of great service to him in his work as head of the Department of Labor and Industry.

The Department, under his guidance, has become a valuable asset to the State in its work as a cooperative agency between employers and employes, as both groups realize his fairness and impartiality.

Mr. Beals is married and makes his home in Augusta.

To determine as to who was receive the endorsement, either Mr. Burgess or Mr. Beals, the Executive Council was instructed to poll the affiliated local unions, and by this means have it decided as to who will be the choice of the Federation.

OLD TOWN TO CELEBRATE LABOR DAY WITH ELABORATE PARADE, MUSIC, PROMINENT SPEAKERS, FIELD SPORTS

Officials of Old Town Chemical Fibre Union No. 80 are making extensive preparations to celebrate Labor Day. This community's event is endorsed by the Maine State Federation of Labor and it will be the greatest mass meeting of Labor men and women in this part of the State for many years.

However, it will not detract from the success of other Labor Day programs planned by organizations in other parts of Maine, in that outside of official representation by officers of the State Branch, and leaders in the affairs of the State and National Government, the delegates participating in the Old Town event will come only from districts of the organization in which no major Labor Day program is planned for this year.

Officials of Old Town Local 80 have been promised full cooperation for the success of its Labor Day program by the Bangor and Rumford Central Labor Unions, and organizations in Millinocket, Bucksport, Bar Harbor and other labor centers in the Eastern part of the State.

There will be a gala Labor Day parade in Old Town, with many bands and drum corps in the line of march, as well as a field day and speaking program.

Officers of Old Town Chemical Fibre Local 80, in charge of this coming attraction are: Ralph W. Leavitt, of Great Works, president; Jerome E. Smith, of Great Works, vice-president, and Albert Chesley of Old Town, recording secretary.

STRIKING MARBLE WORKERS TOO VALUABLE AS WORKERS IN VERMONT PRISON TO BE DISMISSED, SAYS GOVERNOR

In an interview with James R. Gallagher, business agent for Quarry Workers' Local 94 at West Rutland, and a vice-president of the Vermont State Federation of Labor, a very sorrowful tale was told of the conditions and treatment of the men who have been on strike for more than eight months.

Mr. Gallagher, young, enthusiastic and loyal to the men whom he serves, was bitter in his denunciation of the political and financial groups controlling quarries in West Rutland, Danby and East Florence.

On one occasion, while discussing the matter of releasing Halford Johnson, Paul Yaskoff, Steve Czachor, John de Saint and Zigmont Kantorski, who were jailed because of strike activities, Governor Smith refused on the ground that the State of Vermont is sadly in need of good workers, and that these men were conscientious, hard workers, and that they were of great value to the State in prison.

There are approximately 425 men on strike, with an average of six to the family, and much trouble is experienced in providing these with bare necessities. Up to date, about $85,000 has been received since the first appeal for help was sounded. This money came from all parts of the country, with the major portion sent from Massachusetts, New Hampshire and New York.

Rations Are Small

Each week, the families are given a supply of food, consisting of flour, sugar, potatoes, butter, meats, vegetables, etc. Some of the money received has been used for medical care, especially during the winter months, when epidemics broke out in the strike area. The company and privately owned hospitals were charging exorbitant rates, and in many instances refused admittance to members of the striking quarry workers' families.

Only last week, Mr. Gallagher said, three families in West Rutland and two in Danby were evicted from the company-owned houses, and it was necessary for the Township to provide quarters for them. In one instance, a family of thirteen were huddled in four rooms, and it was necessary for eight to sleep in one room, with the father forced to sleep in the barn. Another family found manure four inches deep on the floor of the house into which they were moved. It was also reported the company ordered the removal of 56 meters from the homes, making it necessary for the families to use candles, kerosene and wood for light, cooking and washing.

Millions Made Through Underpaying Labor

The Vermont Marble Company has been in possession of the Proctor family since 1891, and is now in the control of Redfield and Mortimer Proctor, with reported assets of over $11,000,000 and liabilities of $186,000. According to figures compiled from pay envelopes, the men were being paid from 35 to 47 cents an hour, with an average weekly wage of $13.30, "out of which the company took each week part of the rent on the first week, the light, water and insurance the second week, balance of the rent on the third week, and pension payments on the fourth week, with the amount due for fuel, food, etc., proportioned during the month." Many weeks, the employes received checks in amounts less than $2.00, and several weekly pay checks are held by the men in sums of 20 cents. Sometimes these would receive yellow slips, denoting they still owed the company money, with no money in the pay envelope. During the year, it was figured that the men only received two full pays.

There is possibility of an early settlement of the strike. Mr. Gallagher said, and a committee is to be appointed to adjust the wage scale. Even though the settlement is in sight, the condition of the men and their families is still deplorable. Funds should continue to be raised and turned over to the local securities to be forwarded to the Vermont area to alleviate the deplorable conditions of these people.

DUBORD PRAISES BRANN FOR CONTACTS MADE IN WASHINGTON WHICH PROVIDE EMPLOYMENT FOR MAINE WORKERS

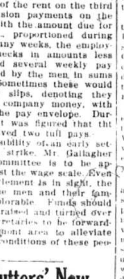
In a recent speech at Lewiston, F. Harold Dubord, Democratic candidate for Governor, praised Governor Brann, stating that "some within the ranks of our opponents are to conduct a campaign upon the premise that the candidate for the Governorship in Maine should detach himself from Washington."

"I do not believe that this type of argument will make any impression upon the sound judgment of the electorate in Maine," he said.

"Every impartial observer admits the re-election of President Roosevelt under the circumstances is it not reasonable to expect that a Democratic Governor can do more for the State of Maine than a man who already has declared himself in absolute opposition to the policies of the federal administration."

"The record of achievement of Governor Brann in his cooperation with the Democratic administration in Washington is the best argument as to why Maine needs a Democratic Governor in office during the next two years," he said.

"However, as far as I am personally concerned, I am a candidate for state office and I shall present to the people of Maine my stand upon state issues. There are many questions of vital interest at issue, including the matter of taxation and economy in state expenditure. I stand squarely upon the Democratic state platform, which recommended a more equitable distribution of the tax burden and continuance of the sound fiscal policies of our present chief executive. It shall be my endeavor to insist upon an equalized distribution of educational



tion, who have watched the constant rise of this able leader.

Record to be Proud Of

Not only the members of the Granite Cutters International Association of America were saddened by the sudden death of their leader, Sam Squibb, on December 27 of last year, but every civic, business and industry group, in addition to the many thousands of personal friends, whom he befriended.

The Granite Cutters have elected Lawrence Foley to assume the duties of the presidency, and to carry on with the same vigor and enthusiasm which this late Labor leader left off. The newly elected president took office in the midst of tremendous applause, and was welcomed by admirers within the ranks of the organiza-

Granite Cutters' New President Regarded as Progressive Leader

Lawrence Foley became No. 1 man when he took over the duties of president of the Granite Cutters International Union. This man of great approach served three consecutive terms as president of the New York Branch. He served his apprenticeship in Westerly, R. I., where many of his kin still reside. His experiences during his travels throughout the country and his broad business training fitted him for the four years he was York Branch. During this time, he met many building contractors and architects of national fame, and he gained knowledge and experience that better fits him to administer the business of this international organization.

Mr. Foley has lived in New York City for 25 years, is married, and has served on the International Executive Council for more than ten years. He has a record of never having been defeated in an election for membership on the Executive Council. When the zone system was discontinued, he retired from office with a spotless record.

"Larry," as he is known by his co-workers and friends, and which name he hopes to be called by in Quincy, has the same jovial smile, and embodies the same principles as were characteristic of his late predecessor in his own New York local, he polled 409 against 61 votes for his opponent.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

For the Continuance of Progressive Ideals in Government

VOTE FOR

LOUIS J. BRANN

—For—

UNITED STATES SENATOR

F. HAROLD DUBORD

—For—

GOVERNOR

SIMON HAMLIN

REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS, FIRST DISTRICT

ERNEST L. McLEAN

REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS, SECOND DISTRICT

WALLACE F. MABEE

REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS, THIRD DISTRICT

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE
110 LISBON STREET, LEWISTON, MAINE

Working People Patronize Our Store

Because They Know That

CONY'S

Offers the Greatest Values in

FURNITURE and FURNISHINGS

WE FEATURE THE COMPLETE LINE OF

GLENWOOD RANGES

MADE IN NEW ENGLAND BY UNION LABOR — Also

Philco Radios, Bulova Watches, Schick Electric Shaver and Other Nationally Known Lines

CONY Furniture Exchange

81 CONY ST. A Coppersmith AUGUSTA,

PATRONIZE THE

CAPITAL CITY MOTOR CO.

AUTHORIZED

Ford

DEALERS

Sales and Service

TEL. 1236 AUGUSTA, ME.

INSULATE Against Summer!

If you think of insulation only in terms of warmth and fuel saving — remember that Summer Insulation is important too!

It means greater coolness and comfort, and sleeping in bedrooms that are not like a furnace.

We carry various types of Insulation, including Wool Blanket which is very easy to apply.

See us for anything in the Building Line.

75th Anniversary

AUGUSTA LUMBER CO.

"The Department Store for Building"—Tel. 2158

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

RE-ELECT

SHERIFF

WILLIS B. CROSBY

OF KENNEBEC COUNTY

Reward Honest and Faithful Service

ON TIME

Dealers for

Coolerator

The Modern Ice Refrigeration System

AUGUSTA ICE CO.

TEL. 1598-W

Har-Co Wallpaper Stores, Inc.

FINE WALLPAPERS

MODENE PAINTS

Glass - Window Shades

Oils

323 WATER STREET

AUGUSTA, MAINE

We Cater to Union Painters

SEE WHAT YOU DRINK WITH THE NEW

Krueger's Kooler-Keg

System of Serving Draught Ale and Beer at The

COLONIAL CAFE

133 WATER STREET

AUGUSTA, MAINE

LEON LAGACE, Prop.

It will be greatly appreciated, if when making purchases from our advertisers, you will please mention The Labor News.

C. L. U. TO OBSERVE LABOR DAY IN WOODLAND ON USUAL IMPRESSIVE SCALE

Committee Announces 31st Annual Celebration to Be By Far Greatest Ever Held in the State of Maine

Labor and Civic Parade, With Four Bands, Midway, Fireworks, Sports, Concerts and Grand Ball, With a Program of Speaking by Men Prominent in Labor, Civic and Governmental Circles—All Locals in Woodland and Surrounding Towns to Participate.

The celebration of Labor Day in Woodland has been observed without interruption for 30 years. Few, if any, localities in the entire State of Maine can boast of such a record, and according to officials of the Woodland Central Labor Union, who are sponsoring this year's celebration, as they have for the past 30 years, are most enthusiastic over the success of the occasion.

Delegates making up the parent body in Woodland fully realize the importance of Labor Day. They see it as a day set apart by the United States Government and all the States in commemoration of the great accomplishments of the pioneers who made tremendous sacrifices that those who succeeded them might reap the benefits of their efforts.

The Labor movement in many other localities in Maine observe the day in various ways, but for the most part these are confined to outings, dances and other forms of celebration. It is different in Woodland, where the principal feature of the celebration includes a parade in which Labor is joined by civic, fraternal and other organizations.

As has been the custom for 30 consecutive years, so will it be this year, and according to members of the committee, this year's parade and the entire celebration will outclass all previous demonstrations.

In the parade, there will be four outstanding bands. These will also provide music for concerts. The midway this year will be the best ever, and an appropriation has been made to expend $350 for a display of fireworks.

The sports program will include everything that makes this part of a field day program attractive, and the program of amusements will be concluded with a grand Labor Day Ball in the Woodland Gymnasium.

The speaking program will include men of prominence in Labor, civic, fraternal and political circles, and the attendance of members of local unions in the parade will be augmented by members of organizations to be invited from all parts of the State.

In charge of arrangements are the following:

Chairman, William Shea; secretary, C. F. Murphy; treasurer, Charles Estey.

Soliciting Committee—Wilfred Gagnon, Clarence Murphy and Harry Townsend.

Sports Committee—Emile Duchenechairman.

Dance Committee—Clarence Murphy, chairman.

Band Committee—Chester Johnson, chairman.

Baseball Committee—Wilfred Gagnon, chairman.

Amusement Committee — James Poole, chairman.

Advertising Committee — Clarence F. Murphy, Chester Johnson and James Poole.

Speakers—Harry Townsend, chairman.

Ground Committee—F. L. Coons chairman.

Invitation Committee—C. F. Murphy, chairman.

Food Committee—Harry Townsend, chairman.

Marshal of the Day—Merle Knight.

It was voted at the last regular meeting that the present officers of the Woodland Central Labor Union remain in office for the next six months.

PEACE PROPOSALS

(Continued from Page 1)

that it has been responsible for high wages, shorter working hours, and improved working conditions for millions of not only organized wage earners but unorganized as well.

Critics of Mr. Green and other members of the Executive Council, who strongly condemn them for action taken against the C. I. O., do so without giving the position these occupy serious thought. It is a fact they are simply carrying out the mandates and principles enunciated at conventions and as a consequence are unable to take any different stand.

That which, however, stands in the way of carrying out plans for suspending those organizations which make up the C. I. O., and a matter that is not clearly understood, is the fact that a portion of these organizations have not gone on record as favoring the industrial union plan at their conventions.

Unofficial Aid to C. I. O.

For instance, Charles P. Howard, president of the International Typographical Union, who is secretary of the C. I. O., is acting purely in an individual capacity. The I. T. U. is a craft organization. Its 100,000 members enjoy good conditions, and the organization has prospered under the present system. Mr. Howard's action is purely personal and does not represent the views of the rank and file of the membership.

And so with Thomas F. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers of America. While Mr. McMahon is known to favor the C. I. O. movement, and a goodly portion of the membership of the U. T. W. of A. are favorable to the industrial plan as far as known he is only acting on action taken by the executive council of the union, and not for the rank and file.

As for other organizations, those including the United Mine Workers of America, the International Ladies Garment Workers, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers, the Mine Mill and Smelter Workers, Flat Glass Workers, Automobile Workers, and the United Rubber Workers, whose members for the most part are operating under the industrial union plan and whose actions were taken at conventions, these naturally would come under the Executive Council's plan for suspension.

But strong hopes are entertained there will be a way out. And this will probably evolve itself into a strong censure against having acted in defiance of A. F. of L. law, and that the entire matter will be postponed until the October convention of the Federation.

In the meantime, or until August 3rd there should be as little excitement as possible concerning this movement which is causing the press and those unfriendly to Labor, who predict the downfall of the movement as the result of present activities.

Our many years of experience in the Labor movement, and its history for more than half a century, or since the A. F. of L. was started, has been that controversies of this kind, while causing considerable excitement with predictions that the movement would be split asunder, were inevitably amicably settled.

Future Outlook

The probability is that Mr. Lewis will be permitted to continue his experiment. Whether or not he will be successful remains to be seen. It is a fact that previous efforts along this line, beginning with the Knights of Labor, the American Railway Union, the Industrial Workers of the World, and other movements, failed entirely.

However, with the tremendous increase in mass production during the past 10 or a dozen years, adherents of the C. I. O. plan say opportunities exist now that will make organizing easier, and look forward to accomplishing unprecedented success from present efforts.

If yesterday's press reports are correct a start was made in the plant of the Carnegie Illinois plant in Chicago, when 3,000 members of the so-called "employe representation plan" came over in a body, to the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. According to Van A. Bittner, Western regional director for the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee the company union in the Chicago plant where 13,000 are employed, is the biggest organization of its kind west of Pittsburgh, and that with 3,000 breaking away from the company organization, this added great stimulus to the organizing campaign not only in Chicago but in all other steel districts.

What effect this and other progress made during the past 10 days will have on "easing up" action by the A. F. of L. Executive Council, of course, is problematical. But our best bet is that some kind of an understanding is bound to occur.

Of particular interest, and which it is thought caused postponement of action by the Executive Council, is the interest manifested by Assistant Secretary of Labor Edward F. McGrady, and Gerard M. Harrison, chairman of the sub-committee appointed by the Council to confer with the C. I. O., and Hands W. Tracy, president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, who it is reported, were in conference Wednesday evening with John Lewis, the result of which made possible postponement of definite action by the Council until August 3rd.

As to the great rank and file of organized Labor, who have been watching the outcome of the campaign to organize the half-million workers in the nation's steel industry, as well as the probable action of the Council during the past month are in strong hopes that some form of understanding will be reached so as to avoid conflict that would in any way retard the success of the Labor movement and that it will continue regardless of the sensational statements by newspaper correspondents, who have repeatedly pointed out great possibilities for a drastic split in the movement.

This is a time for solid thinking and action. Every person in authority in the Labor movement should carefully study details of the present difficulty and be able to explain not only the position of the A. F. of L., but the aims, objects and aspirations of those engaged in organizing the workers, in the largest and most powerful industry in the entire world.

NATIONAL LABOR BOARD

(Continued from Page 1)

plant, supervisors, foremen and members of the Gadsden flying squadron, the latter consisting of specially trained men employed to perform any operation in the plant in case of strikes or other suspensions. Goodyear officials did not discipline its special employes for the part taken in the assault, the board said.

Two days later, according to the complaint, the company permitted certain employes to attack members of the Gadsden local of the union while at work in the Gadsden plant. The board also identified Goodyear employes as participants in the third attack on June 25.

ALL BUT ONE

(Continued from Page 1)

saying, "and I am glad to announce that we are having the solid support of organized Labor throughout the country. Contributions thus far have been sufficient to care for all our needy members."

Mr. Bowen referred also James H. Rand, Jr. as being "stubborn." He said Mr. Rand knows he has been defeated but is using mere technicalities to stall off a settlement.

The strike is being conducted by the Textile Council of Office Equipment Workers, which has in its organization more than 100 girls who are scouring the country soliciting relief and it is said there are meeting with excellent success.

NON PARTISAN LEAGUE

(Continued from Page 1)

gers of two more powerful unions, the International Longshoremen's Association and the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, had announced their support of the League and its objectives.

"I am confident that this widespread response by organized Labor will be greatly augmented by the enlistment of hundreds of thousands of unorganized workers when they find that we are solicit their cooperation too," he said. "There are no entrance fees or dues of any kind either to join the League or afterward. The only obligation is the self-imposed obligation to campaign to keep President Roosevelt in the White House for another four years."

JOHNSON MET LEWIS

(Continued from Page 1)

tiative, strategy, eloquence, and above all, honesty, fairness and courage. It was little short of a miracle, but he came out of that ordeal bearing a rescued industry in his arms. It was the fruit of the confidence he had inspired in former enemies during those weeks of mutual education after the fire.

"There followed two years of experience under the resulting Union contract between the operators and John Lewis. Instead of lagging, that confidence grew. These men have stood shoulder-to-shoulder with Lewis, fighting to preserve their satisfactory relationship after NRA went down.

"I don't know of any harder proof of a man or of any harbinger more hopeful in the labor problem. If labor can produce leaders like Lewis, industry will learn that the labor partnership is a boon and not a burden.

Terrific and Remorseless Fighter

"There is no man of my acquaintance whom I would rather trust, and few judgments upon which I more rely. He is a terrific and remorseless fighter. In debate he has a tongue like a surgeon's scalpel. His oratory is sometimes florid, but it is to the point. As an executive, he is a stern disciplinarian. There is nothing soft about him in conflict. He is leonine and dynamic in aspect, and his aspect does not disguise his character. But in personal contacts he is considerate, gentle, generous and modest almost to timidity. In both his official and private roles he is honest, dependable and brave. In one abused and tortured word, John Lewis is a 'gentleman'."

HERCULEAN EFFORT TO BE MADE BY CIGAR MAKERS TO REGAIN LOST LAURELS IN NEW ENGLAND STATES

Small Number Now Employed, Compared to Pre-Machine Days, Encourages Council to Start Intensive Drive to Increase Sales of Union Made Cigars—Delegates Representing 10 Cities Outline Plans for Campaign.

"We can't hope to bring our industry back to what it was in the pre-machine days, but it is our aim to regain some of our lost laurels, and it is hoped the campaign outlined by our organization will result greatly in increasing the sales of union made cigars during the coming year," said William Steur, secretary of the Cigar Makers' Label League of New England, during the week, while discussing the conference held in Boston Sunday, July 21, attended by Richard E. Van Horn, newly-elected president of the Cigar Makers' International Union, who came from Washington to attend the conference.

RICHARD E. VAN HORN
President, Cigar Makers' International Union

Various plans were discussed as a means for making the campaign a successful one. As a start, thousands of show cards are being distributed throughout the New England district, and the conference took under serious consideration the printing of large calendars, such as were used for many years prior to the coming of the cigar-making machines and other contraptions which in a very short time caused the organization to lose many thousands of members throughout the country.

With the recent election of a new president of the international union, there also arose a spirit among members of subordinate unions which favors the revival of activities, and by this means hope to re-kindle the fires that made the C. M. I. U. one of the most active and successful units in the American Labor movement.

In other words, it is planned, through various mediums of advertising and solicitation, to secure the cooperation of all members of organized Labor in making a nation-wide plea on behalf of union label cigars.

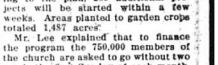
The presence of President Van Horn at the Boston conference was greatly appreciated by all the delegates, who took into serious consideration plans as worked out in the proposed nation-wide union label campaign.

While there still remains a goodly number of large factories, there are many small shops known as "Back-eyes," which were started by members of the union who were thrown out of work when machines were installed. Through the campaign, as planned, it is hoped to increase the demand so that not only the widely advertised brands will benefit but all engaged in the manufacture of union label cigars.

Represented at the conference by one or more delegates, were the two Boston local unions, Worcester, Northampton, Bangor, Hartford, Waterbury, New Haven and Meriden locals.

The next conference will be held in November, when there will be the annual election of officers. Time and place for this conference will be selected and announced later by the executive board.

When buying cigars, members of trade unions and friends are requested to see that the Blue Label of the Cigar Makers' International Union (a facsimile of which follows) is on the box or package.



Mormon Plan for Taking 80,000 Idle Off Local Relief

Harold B. Lee, security program director of the Latter Day Saints Church, Salt Lake City, Utah, reported substantial progress in the world-wide campaign to take 80,000 members of the church off relief by Oct. 1.

The purpose of the campaign is to make every member self-sustaining. At the end of the first six weeks, 213 farm, industrial, canning and sewing projects were in full swing. According to the plan, 238 additional projects will be started within a few weeks. Areas planted to garden crops totaled 1,487 acres.

Mr. Lee explained that to finance the program the 750,000 members of the church are asked to go without two meals the first Sunday of each month, contributing the money equivalent to the relief fund, which is expected to yield about $1 a year per member.

From the "fast donations" land is leased and equipment bought for apportionment among the jobless. The crops and other output will go into common storehouses.

Look over your last receipt and see if it isn't time to renew your subscription to The Labor News.

COOL APPAREL FOR HOT DAYS

Benoit stores are well stocked with all manner of cool things to wear—New—correct styles—high in quality—but low in price.

Benoit's Established 1889

Portland Lewiston
Westbrook Biddeford Brunswick

A Maine Company
MAINE MUTUAL AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE CO.
For Maine People

YOUR JOB IS IN MAINE; SO IS OURS

KEEP MAINE MONEY IN MAINE

INVESTIGATE OUR PLAN, which, by insuring only those drivers whose records indicate they are careful, and by avoiding the drunken driver and the reckless operator, has provided Maine people with automobile liability insurance since 1931 with

Savings up to 40%

Prompt claim service, too, because our home office is in Maine, not in some distant state.

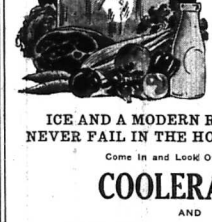
Maine Mutual Automobile Insurance Co.

HOME OFFICE — AUBURN, MAINE TEL. 3200

Branch Office — PORTLAND, BANGOR, PRESQUE ISLE, WATERVILLE, QUODDY, ROCKLAND

Local Agents Throughout the State

SAVINGS 40% SINCE 1931



It's A Fact!

ICE AND A MODERN REFRIGERATOR NEVER FAIL IN THE HOTTEST WEATHER

Come In and Look Over the New

COOLERATOR AND McKEE DUO-DRAFT ICE REFRIGERATORS

You can make crystal clear ice cubes with either model. If not convenient to call Dial 3-2911 and transportation will be furnished.

Portland Sebago Ice Co.